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UN FORCES SLOWLY ADVANCE

Under Water Camera

Bombing Of Chinese Bases
Britain's Attitude

Today's Racing Selections By Our Experts

By "Rapier"	By "The Turf"
RACE 1 Madame Butterfly Flying Jib Damla Outsider:—Gypsy Diamond.	RACE 1 Madame Butterfly Lightning Thunderbolt Outsider:—Flying Jib.
RACE 2 V-J Day Fairy Feet Pegasus Outsider:—Minx.	RACE 2 Sunshine Pegasus Minx Outsider:—Hurricane.
RACE 3 The Tigress Honey Dow Speed Bird Outsider:—Lady Gloucester.	RACE 3 The Tigress Speed Bird Shun Fung Outsider:—Honey Dow.
RACE 4 Ballarina Happy Boy Shangri-la Outsider:—Argus II.	RACE 4 Sider Happy Farmers Zephyr Outsider:—Glacial Lake.
RACE 5 Topper Rowanglen Lana Outsider:—Desire.	RACE 5 Rowanglen Oakland Bridge Lucky Strike Outsider:—Robin Hood.
RACE 6 Kerxes United Victory Fiesta Outsider:—Treasurer.	RACE 6 Fiesta United Victory Ingrid Outsider:—Treasurer.
RACE 7 Lawrence Chesterfield Pay Day Outsider:—Cooper.	RACE 7 Cooper Daisy Bell Pay Day Outsider:—Chesterfield.
RACE 8 Shun Lee Mastory Autumn Leaf Outsider:—Penforce.	RACE 8 Shun Lee Mastory Autumn Leaf Outsider:—Top Hat.
RACE 9 Mercury Stirling Castle Speed Wheel Outsider:—Sharpshooter.	RACE 9 Mercury Fat Choy Sharpshooter Outsider:—Speed Wheel.
RACE 10 Ringmer Nervous Witness Canadiana Outsider:—Liberation Star.	RACE 10 Nervous Witness The Hopeful Outsider:—Sunkiss.

Stiffening Resistance 60-MILE LINE ON THE MOVE

Tokyo, Nov. 12. The United Nations forces were still advancing slowly against sharply stiffening Communist resistance in North-West Korea today in what observers believed had become a race with the winter.

American planes, thrown in to support ground troops pushing on in snow and rain, flew 400 sorties and dropped 1,200 tons of supplies and equipment to the advanced Allied units.

One hundred American carrier-based warplanes blasted the Northern supply bridges across the Yalu River, the frontier between Korea and Manchuria.

South Koreans, using anti-aircraft guns as artillery, had battled all night to hold their positions north of the Chongchon River against three successive counter-attacks of battalion strength.

Elements of the British Commonwealth Brigade and the American 24th Division, after advancing four miles from their Chongchon River bridgehead on Saturday, had reported no activity during the night however.

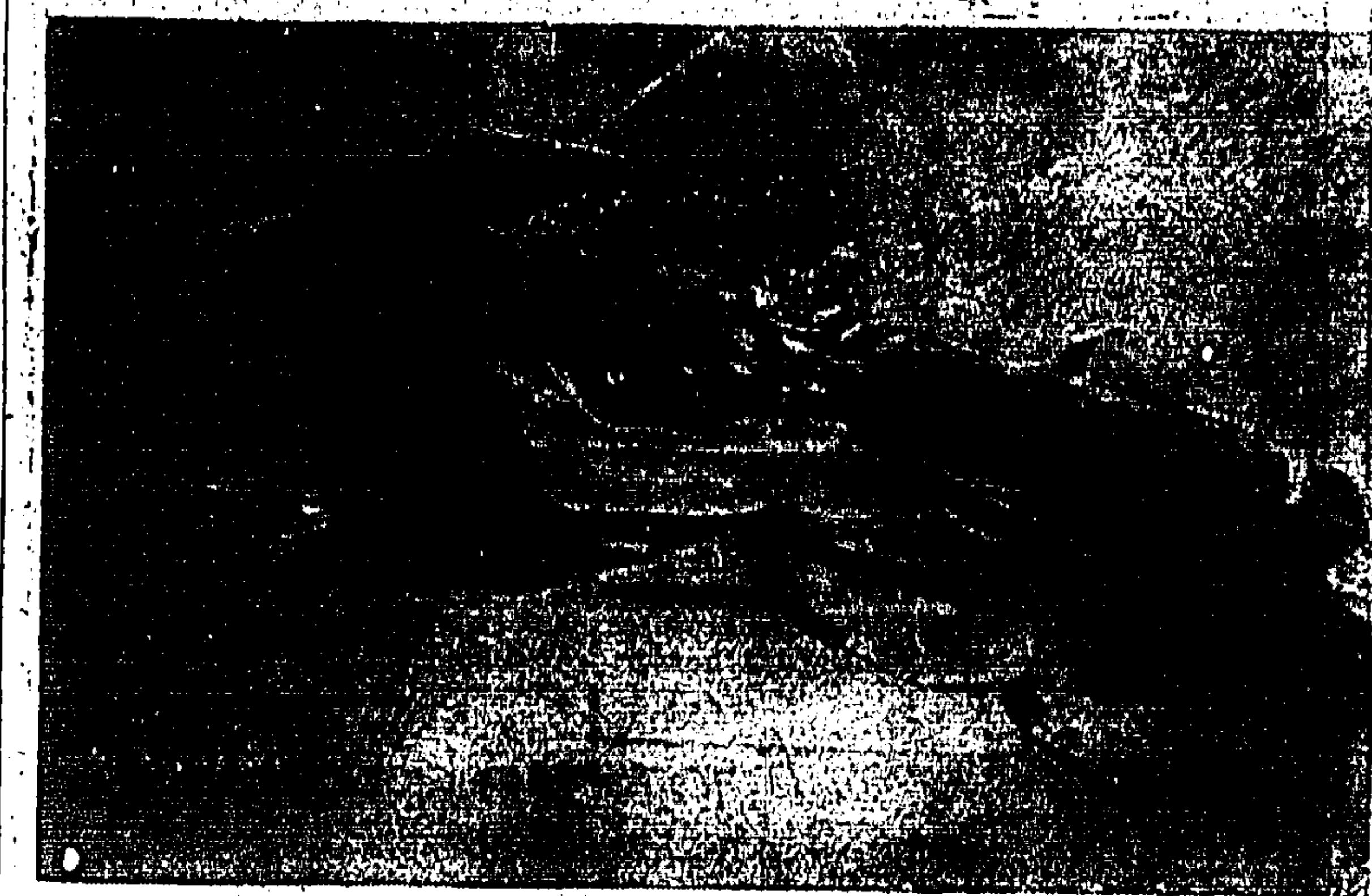
Units of the American 1st Cavalry Division fought a steady artillery duel with enemy positions in the darkness.

The whole 60-mile line east of Pukchon moved forward slowly, maintaining a solid line in a new offensive which General MacArthur's spokesman described as of "limited objective."

But some Tokyo observers believed that the British Commonwealth and South Korean forces had discovered that they were facing a formidable force capable of mounting any but the most cautious advance.

Otherwise, with semi-Arctic weather just round the corner, a quick full-scale offensive was the only obvious alternative to staying there for the winter.

The two opposing forces, backed in the last vital corner



7 Cave Explorers Trapped

Difficult Rescue Operations
Villars-Les-Biamont, Eastern France, Nov. 12. Rescue teams were tonight blasting their way into dank, echoing caverns near here in the hope of bringing out alive the last one of seven cave explorers trapped more than 1,500 feet below the ground yesterday.

Four bottles have been recovered, two other explorers brought out alive, and tonight only Dr. Andre Meray remained below ground.

A group of more than a dozen were exploring caves, streams and waterfalls in the underground world here last night when they were caught off guard by rising waters. Some managed to scramble to safety and climb to the surface, where they gave the alarm at midnight.

Two hundred Paris firemen, local spelologists (cave experts), engineers, divers, first aid men and police were tonight working in relays with dynamite and pneumatic drills to reach Dr. Meray.

Lowered on ropes, they waded through underground streams and empty caverns in their search. Rescue workers had hoisted all eight by the light of flares and lanterns to find the two other men, who were brought to safety of dawn.

Exhausted and half-suffocated, they were tonight still being given artificial respiration and were not yet out of danger.

Nepali Insurgents Press Onwards

New Delhi, Nov. 12. Nepali Congress insurgent forces, flushed with their victory at Birganj—seat of their Parallel Government proclaimed yesterday—have already reached Semra, 12 miles north of Birganj.

According to latest reports they were also "with a stream of volunteers" from different parts of the State, fanning out from Birganj in a move to dig in north and north-east of this town to meet 2,000-strong Nepal Government troops rushing down from Kathmandu to counter the insurrection.

Meanwhile, Nepal Congress sources today stated that their assault forces were now operating at four other points in addition to the nine points mentioned yesterday.

The new points, stretching along the eastern part of Nepal, are Biratnagar, four miles north of Joga-Bani, Dharan, 24 miles north of Biratnagar, Dhanakuta Gaura, further north of Dharan, and Gaurigaon, in Nepal's easternmost district of Jhapa.

The Nepalese Embassy in New Delhi, however, had confirmed only fighting at two points, namely, Birganj, and Biratnagar.

In a communique the Nepalese Embassy today confirmed that the Nepal Government had sent troops from Kathmandu to counter-attack the Congress forces advancing north of Birganj.

According to the latest reports, Government troops were reported to be at Bhurung, 50 miles north of Birganj.

Informal insurgent sources here predicted that a major battle would be fought in the next day or two, possibly in the 10-mile stretch of the Semra jungles, 12 miles north of Birganj, between Congress forces and Rama regiments.

Advancing columns of Congress forces have already lost one leader, Tribhuvan Masia, who succumbed today from bullet wounds received yesterday on the Birganj battlefield.

London, Nov. 12. Diplomatic quarters here said today that they considered as "highly premature" reports that Britain would associate herself with a move to bomb Chinese bases across the Manchurian frontier in the event of continued Chinese intervention in Korea.

They believed that the British Government was anxious to limit the hostilities to Korea itself and would only support an extension of the conflict by following air action against China if all other methods of handling the problem failed.

Usually well-informed quarters said that they believed the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, was acutely conscious of the dangers to the whole world situation which might result from direct action against China.

Diplomatic quarters considered that the Chinese Government would be playing a dangerous game in refusing to handle the Korean question by political methods.

(In a cable to the United Nations Secretary General, Mr. Trygve Lie, last night, the Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, refused to send a delegation to discuss intervention in Korea unless it was combined with the question of American action in Formosa.)

Observers here said that one of the main purposes of inviting a Chinese delegation to discuss in its Security Council the charges of Chinese intervention was to find a political solution to this most delicate problem.

If the Chinese Government refused to co-operate in seeking a political settlement, then the choice before the United Nations would be a very difficult one.

Observers here said that, provided the Chinese intervention was not pressed, the United Nations would be only too relieved not to take action against the Chinese Government.

GREAT PRESSURE
But they felt that if considerable numbers of the United Nations forces to retreat in Korea, pressure would become very great on the United States and British Governments to authorise the bombing of Chinese bases.

Consequently, observers here this weekend were still basing their hopes of confining the conflict to Korea on any indications still available that military intervention by China would not be pressed, and that the Chinese representatives who are travelling to New York to discuss the Formosa question might, after all, be given discretion to touch on the problem of Korea.

FORGETFUL THIEF
Isleworth, England, Nov. 12. A thief sneaked in a home here, stole a pair of slippers, put them on and broke into three more houses.

He left the slippers in the last house he robbed.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Unfortunate Decision

THE decision of Mao Tse-tung not to accept the invitation to send representatives to the Security Council's discussions on the MacArthur report concerning the intervention of Chinese Communist troops in North Korea is an unfortunate one. It is bound to make world opinion more and more suspicious of Peking's present actions as well as its future intentions. Moreover, by refusing to attend the Council meeting and answer charges contained in the MacArthur report the Chinese Communists virtually condemn themselves as active and unlawful interventionists in the Korean conflict which, as a military campaign, had at one time been determined. Nor are the Peking leaders content simply to reject the Security Council's invitation; they need must be impudent and send out to the United States a delegation charged with discussing in the Security Council the "aggression of the United States in Korea and Formosa."

The delegates cannot, of course, hope to receive a hearing if those be their instructions. There is no such subject before the Council, nor could there be insofar as the United States in Korea has acted from the outset on the instructions of the United Nations, who gave America the full backing of its international authority to conduct the campaign. The immediate effects of Peking's refusal to share in discussions on the MacArthur report are discouraging enough, but more disturbing is the possible long-term policy which Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai have decided upon. Have they made up their minds to perpetuate strife in the Far East until force of circumstances brings about a general conflict in Asia? Are they, in fact, embarking on a deliberate campaign to foster an international conflict of world-wide dimensions? Their current actions do nothing to bode this possibility or to allay fears.

And another important consideration is the role which Soviet Russia is playing in the question of Peking's presence at the Security Council.

been suggested that Russia has persuaded Mao Tse-tung to refuse the Council's invitation for the express purpose of further complicating the international situation and of tying down Western nation forces in Korea so that less attention can be concentrated on building up defences in Europe. It would be typical of the Russians to attempt such a subtle manoeuvre, though whether it can achieve its object is doubtful. The Russians, however, are admittedly adept in making use of delicate political situations for the purpose of sowing disunity among those she regards as her enemies—and she has given every sign that she so regards the United Nations of today. The explanation then of China's truculent reaction to the Security Council's invitation may be that the Peking regime is being used by Russia as a cat's paw to further Russia's political schemes for international disharmony. If such be the case there remains no good purpose in holding new Big Four talks as proposed by the Kremlin. There is no evidence that Russia has any genuinely good intentions behind the proposal; on the contrary she would probably make use of any such meetings to stall for time and so retard progress of the Western Union towards the creation of necessary defences in Europe.

As Russia all this may merely represent a new acceleration in the cold war, but in North Korea a hot war is in progress which can only be brought to an end either by the immediate withdrawal of Chinese forces there, or their destruction by the troops of the United Nations. This is why the presence of a Peking delegation in the Security Council to answer satisfactorily charges of military intervention in Korea is essential. Failure to attend is an admission that the Chinese Communists are unlawful interventionists and a warning that they do not intend to make any contribution towards

of North-West Korea, were estimated to be about equal in manpower, though the United Nations have much superior equipment.

Five Allied divisions, with the British Commonwealth Brigade, were believed to be facing nine smaller Communist divisions—six Chinese and three North Korean.

The North Koreans, with up to 50 Chinese divisions behind them in Manchuria, are the least worried by casualties.

The United Nations forces face a long bitter winter campaign along the rugged hill country of North Korea according to an American intelligence officer on the Chongchon River front.

There could be no quick military decision, he said.

WISHLIST THINKING
The officer described talk of a Chinese withdrawal across the Manchurian border as "wishful thinking."

"Certainly there has been no sign of a general withdrawal so far as this neck of the woods is concerned," he said. "The Communist forces opposing us have been fighting well and played."

have been excellently deployed in North-East Korea, the Korean Capital Division crossed a small river south of Chuchonju, about 30 miles south of Chongju, today against stiff resistance.

American Marines, strung out north of Hungnam, on the east coast, also hit strong opposition after advancing through Kotari, about 40 miles further north on their way to the Chosin Reservoir.

Reports of a linkup across the neck of Korea between patrols of the 10th Corps in the west and the Eighth Army in the east had not, so far, been confirmed.

In the rear, the South Korean 17th Regiment was reported to be surrounded by a Communist force at P'yong-gang, 20 miles south of Wonsan, the east coast port.

Two other Communist regiments, believed to be bypassed North Koreans, were active in the Chosin area, south-west of P'yongyang, the former Northern capital.

AIR OPERATIONS
More United States light bombers took from the Japanese battle lines today at the end of one of the most active week's air operations in the campaign.

Twelve Communist jet fighters were destroyed and at least seven were damaged in the week's air battles, it was announced today.

Australian and Korean pilots contributed to yesterday's heavy air attacks, which were designed to slow down the enemy along the Allied front," it was stated.

An American intelligence officer said today that prisoners taken during the past few days stated they had been told that the Communist objective was to roll back the United Nations forces to the 38th Parallel; then rush them off the peninsula.

Elements of three Chinese Communist armies have been identified in Korea. Prisoners have been picked up from six Chinese divisions in the North-West sector and two other divisions have been identified on the east coast.

The biggest problem for the Communists in the northeast, where they hope the American interventionist forces added.

Evacuation of prisoners remains the Chinese regime's main objective in the northeast.

Floods Imperil 1,000 People

Lyon, Nov. 12. The police are planning to evacuate about 1,000 people from flood threatened areas in the suburbs of Lyons tonight.

After almost continuous rain-fall during the last 24 hours the river Rhone was rising about four inches hourly tonight.

The city authorities feared that it would reach the danger level, about 14 ft. 10 in., early tomorrow morning.

Floods cut the Lyons-Geneva road east of the city.

The Rhone Ais, east of Lyons, overflowed its banks and at some points roads were over a yard under water.

Vigilant crews of Lyons evacuated by rowing boats from their flooded houses.

SIX CHILDREN DIE IN FIRE

Pennsylvania, Nov. 12. Six sleeping children were killed in a fire which swept through a wooden house in this little mining community early today.

The victims, ranging in age from two to 15 years, had no chance to escape. Their parents were away from the home at the time.

The children were sleeping in two upstairs bedrooms. Their mother, who was asleep, was found in the living room.

The Hinges and the Handles on the Doors

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QUEEN MARY BETTER

London, Nov. 12. Queen Mary, the 83-year-old Queen Mother, still has a slight cold, but is better, it was stated at her London home today.

Her cold today kept her from a Remembrance Day ceremony for the first time since it was instituted after the first World War.

Four Men Drowned After Car Crash

Paris, Nov. 12. Three brothers and another man were hurled into the fast-flowing Seine River, in the French Alps, and drowned last night when their car crashed into a bridge over the river in the town of Allevard.

Sheffield Catholics Are Angry

A protest from 25,000 Sheffield Roman Catholics at the letting of the city hall for the "World Peace Congress" came before a meeting of the Sheffield City Council recently. Sent by the Sheffield Council of Catholic Action, it described the letting as "an affront to the citizens."

Opposition members demanded that a letter should be sent to the committee which accepted the booking, but on being put to the vote the motion was defeated. Canon John White, spiritual director to the Council of Catholic Action, said in an interview: "The letting of the city hall for this so-called Peace Congress is a slur on Sheffield and a disgrace."

Several Sheffield printers have been asked to undertake the production of a kind of newspaper in three languages—English, French, and Russian—during the congress but all have refused on the grounds that they are "not interested."

Another reason given was that they had not the staff or the type to print such a paper. When the woman organiser who approached them with the order said she could send for Russian type and provide the Russian compositors, the firm still refused.

A statement issued by the organisers said that more than seven hundred offers of private accommodation had been received from Sheffield people and that the congress office was still inundated with offers. No further accommodation was required.

Between two hundred and fifty and three hundred delegates will be accommodated in hotels and boarding-houses in Sheffield and others will be in hotels at Buxton, Matlock, Leeds, and in the surrounding districts. Hotel-keepers have been co-operative, it is stated, and many have put small conference rooms at the disposal of their guests.

HEROISM IN THE ARCTIC

The Florence Nightingale of the Arctic, 59-year-old Mrs. Elizabeth Kirkina Mukko, is sailing to Labrador walking on two legs for the first time in 27 years, says a Newfoundland message.

When she was two years old her legs became frozen and gangrenous in a blizzard, and were amputated. In spite of this, she raised a family, and studied nursing.

She has just been fitted with new limbs provided by pilots who heard of her heroism, and is going back to be midwife, and nurse to the trappers and Eskimos.

She commented: "It is nice to have legs again after being without them for 27 years."

CAT REACHES RIPE AGE
Kate, the black and white pet of Mrs. Angela Lawrence of Chicago, is on the way to becoming a Methuselah among cats at 22 years of age.

Experts say that is equal to 150 years for a human being. Mrs. Lawrence says Kate's advice on attaining longevity would be to eat plenty of liver, kidneys and ground meat, and drink nothing stronger than milk.

Chinese Troops Captured



This picture, distributed by General MacArthur's Headquarters in Tokyo, shows what were described as the first Chinese Communists captured by South Korean troops. It shows 18 unarmed prisoners wearing thick cotton-padded Chinese winter uniforms and fur-lined caps. On right is a US Army lieutenant questioning the Chinese, who were captured near Changjin reservoir near the Manchurian border.—AP Photo.

Homely Approach To The Colombo Plan

(From Our Own Correspondent)

A new approach to the question of raising living standards in South-east Asia is suggested by a correspondent in a letter to the London Times today. His theory is that elaborate plans to this end can only be made effective by making women partners in the enterprise.

The correspondent, Mr. F. L. Brayne, writes: "It will be some time before the Colombo plan will begin to produce results in reduced hunger and suffering. Recruits must be found, trained, and those from Europe and America sent. Foreigners must learn the language, the country, and the ways of the people. Data must be collected, plans made and executed."

"Time is against us. How will this gap be filled? Foreign experts whizzing round in cars and planes, talking an unknown tongue, will not raise the morale of South-east Asia. Something must be laid on at once to keep the people profitably busy till the big plans mature. Fortunately, this can be done."

"Enough research and social work have already been done in India and probably elsewhere to discover a great variety of very easy and simple but essential things—so simple indeed that the planners take them for granted. These things cost practically nothing but hard work and organisation; they require little or no technical knowledge, and can be taught to social workers in a few weeks' course of 'learning by doing,' and explained and demonstrated to illiterate villagers in a few minutes, and if put into universal practice would very greatly increase productivity and reduce disease and ill-health."

NEW WAY OF LIFE
"All put together would amount to a new way of life and such health and happiness and security as South-east Asia has never yet known."

"I refer to such things as manure pits, hole-in-the-ground latrines, windows, chimneys, efficient cooking-grates, hay-boxes (to save the cowdung for the fields), and such simple farming improvements as sowing seed in lines, improved ploughs, cultivators, and hoes, vegetable growing, selective breeding of livestock, levelling, and embanking the fields by ingenious methods and co-operatively organised crafts."

"There are a hundred more, and the whole programme can be laid on at a few weeks' notice by a government that means business and can recruit sincere workers, so that the confidence of the people may be won and held. For every man employed, at least two women will be wanted to take the new light to the homes, as women cannot be so easily collected for teaching as men."

OTHER ADVANTAGES
"This simple, homely programme, part economic, part hygienic, part social, solves both problems, the time lag and the incentive, and has other advantages as well. It will teach the Government and people to work together and convince the people that the Government can deliver the goods. It will attract the idealist and the patriot, as it meets the obvious needs of the people. Does it not immediately begin to relieve hunger and disease? It eases political and nationalist tensions."

"Perhaps best of all, it must obviously be 'put over' in the villages by 'nationals' and, therefore, foreign advisers will not steal the limelight and arouse resentment. So far from replacing the long-term programme, it makes it all the more necessary to satisfy the increasing demands of the people as the light of this homely lamp awakens them from the sloughs of ages, and it lays sound physical and spiritual foundations upon which a higher civilisation can be built."

"It is better to begin by jogging along happily together in a bullock-cart than to tow a reluctant people behind an atom-propelled stratoscraper."

As a lad of 19 Jimmy Johnston, of Glasgow, could not find a suitable job in Glasgow. So he went to America.

Now he is back with plans to provide thousands of jobs for Scots within the next five or six years. At 63, Mr. Johnston is all set to start building the huge electric typewriter factory planned for the West of Scotland.

SUCCESSFUL SCOT
The new typewriter needs only a 2 oz. pressure on the keys compared with the 21b. top of the typist on an ordinary machine. It produces up to 200 carbon copies at a time, speeds output by a third, and prevents typists from feeling weary at the end of the day.

Mr. J. Johnston, now vice president of the typewriter manufacturing company, will live in Greenock while supervising the erection of the factory.

At first rejected and realised he would have to make up for the time he had spent in the lions' cages instead of at the school desk which he had forsaken at the age of ten. He soon got down to it and spent his last three months as a civilian in a junior school, learning the three R's and more with the children.

This and nights of intensive study won him a cadetship at Cranwell RAF College, and eventually a commission as a pilot. Soon flying Officer James Chipperfield was doing battle with the defence of London, squadrons. Flying Monks, and made intruder raids into Germany.

When the war ended he and his family partners worked to restore their circus to its former eminence. They journeyed by rail, bus and air thousands of miles before they finally achieved their purpose and were able once more to take the circus on the road.

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Ex-RAF Pilot Now Flying Circusman

Production manager of a family show which can trace its origin to Charles II's time and claims to be Europe's biggest circus, with the world's highest "big top," is 38-year-old ex-Battle of Britain pilot Jimmie Chipperfield, who was born in a horse-drawn caravan during the family circus's one-night stay in a Hampshire village.

Assisting him and his two brothers and his sister is ex-W/O Jimmie Stockley, DEM, his wartime crewmate, who is now his brother-in-law and transport manager.

Chipperfield is one of the circus industry's leading figures, and flies the world in his own aircraft in search of circus talent and material.

When he is not journeying thousands of miles by plane and can he works a careful of animals to keep his hand in, just as he did in his boyhood days when he made his first appearance in the family show at 14 in a cage of lions.

At 24 a polar bear in his animal act mauled him in front of an audience, and put him out of action for more than a year.

Then came the war. The Army requisitioned the family circus transport and immovables "big top." Most of the audience were shot or sent to the front.

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Scientists Discuss Atomic Age Problems

London.

The two-day conference on the biological hazards of atomic energy at the Royal Institution in London ended with a general discussion, somewhat loosely entitled "Atomic energy in the future."

After Lord Boyd Orr—"just a farmer among famous scientists," as he called himself—had introduced the speakers, Sir George Thomson spoke about what would happen in an atomic war.

On the whole, it was not perhaps as frightening as it might have been. Air-bursting bombs, he said, had been tried out. The cumulative effect of radiation on the gases of the air, particularly argon and carbon dioxide, would not, he thought, be of lasting duration.

Broken water molecules would certainly spread the damage, but these might be dealt with on the assumption that the decontamination squad would be able to spend, say, an hour about their work in safety.

Bombs that dug themselves into the ground before they exploded might present greater difficulties, for it was possible that they would cause a shower of irradiated dust.

Sir George quickened his audience, unfortunately without justification, with the words "and then we come to the hydrogen bomb..." But on this subject he felt that the lack of published work made speculation unwise, and he went on to speak about the cost of atomic fuel and the fact that men were becoming increasingly unwilling to mine the old-fashioned carboniferous variety.

BENEFICIAL MUTATIONS?

The futuristic side of the discussion virtually ended with Sir George Thomson's speech. Professor Peters, who followed him, certainly said that it was just possible that mutations caused by radiation might be of importance in the production of good varieties like geniuses, but Professor Mather said that as far as he knew the only recorded mutation of a beneficial kind brought about by radiation was a strain of barley in Sweden.

The next two speakers, Professor Coulson and Professor Kathleen Lonsdale, had some stern words to say about ethics and the responsibilities of scientists. There was a touch of evangelical fire in Professor Coulson's denunciation of the ways of the atom and his views on the moral responsibilities of sharing "the splendour of these days."

But, apart from his suggestion that scientists should meet together more often and exchange views on the moral side of their work, he had little to say about what a conscientious scientist should do if he was asked to devise a particularly destructive weapon of war.

Professor Lonsdale was usually regarded as scientific orthodoxy. She said she was not an antivivisectionist but her "blood ran cold" at the thought of experiments performed on animals in the atomic-bomb tests. She also wanted to know about the casualty rate from radiation at Harwell.

There was very little information available about such affairs. She and an assistant had to find it impossible to get up-to-date information on the uranium mines. Eventually they found a little about the subject up to the year 1939. The information was enough to show that an excessive number of deaths in the mine was due to tuberculosis, and the malignant disorders, particularly cancer of the lungs.

She felt that scientists, "who are more gifted with common sense than anyone else" (cheers and applause), should concern themselves with such matters.

'ALMOST NEGLECTIBLE'
Apart from the considered theories of the specialists, particularly Lord Boyd Orr on food and Sir Harold Hartley on power, the remainder of the meeting was devoted to the clearing up of odds and ends.

Sir John Cockcroft assured the audience that even minor casualties at Harwell were almost negligible, and that his staff had given much advice on the conduct of uranium mining in Canada.

One or two speakers brought out the "Ban the Bomb" theme in their remarks. It would not have been surprising if

there had been a shower of leaflets in the gallery. But matters were quickly resolved by Lord Boyd Orr, who sent the scientists out for their tea before there were any serious demands for purposeful resolutions. On the technical side at least they had learnt a great deal in two days.

Middlesex Ban On Communist Headmasters

Middlesex County Council decided recently to ban members of the Communist and Fascist parties as principals and heads of schools and technical colleges. Voting, after a two-hour discussion, was 54-29 for the ban, with one abstention.

The decision follows a recommendation by the education committee, who were informed in March that the position of head of Board Green County Primary School, Wood Green, was a member of the Communist party. It was also stated that he was agent for a Communist candidate at the last election.

The committee recommended that persons known to be members of the Communist or Fascist parties, or to be associated with either in such a way as to raise doubts about their reliability, should be debarred from certain teaching posts.

BATTLE OF IDEOLOGIES

During the discussion Ald. G. A. Pargiter, M.P., leader of the Socialist opposition, asked for the recommendation to be referred back.

Teachers were not in the position, as Government servants might be, of receiving confidential information. He could not see the end if they began a political battle of ideologies, which would be disastrous for education.

Ald. A. N. H. Baines, leader of the majority Conservative party, said that when considering each appointment they should ask whether the candidate's political beliefs bore the right relation to their allegiance to the British Constitution. He would exclude both Fascists and Communists.

Councillor A. E. Mitchell (Soc.) said teachers were against the resolution. Two meetings as big as any since the crisis over the Burnham scale in 1924 had already been held. The ban might result in a teachers' strike.

WHISKY WITH MUSIC

Scots and their friends overseas will, this Christmas, have the opportunity of helping themselves to a drop of whisky, with a dash of Scottish music, further to enliven the occasion.

And the tunes they will hear as they drink will include such airs as "Bonnie Dundee," "Will ye no Come Back Again?" and "The Bluebells of Scotland."

All this is due to the ingenuity of Mr. James O. Harrison, of 87 Mulben Crescent, Glasgow, who last year started to manufacture musical boxes, and then hit on the idea of the musical whisky barrel.

Mr. Harrison's first barrels were just musical ornaments. But his latest products actually contain Scotch whisky. The leak-proof containers are of metal, equipped with leak-proof taps. When the taps are turned on and the whisky begins to flow, the music starts to play.

The barrels are already available in the United States, Canada, Australia and Trinidad.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



History Of Palace Of Westminster

The recent opening of Britain's new House of Commons, designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott to replace Sir Charles Barry's Chamber, destroyed in the bombing raid of May 10, 1941, has focussed attention on the historical significance of the Palace of Westminster, which has housed Parliament since 1265. Even the shape of the new Chamber has been governed by the past.

In 1547, during the first year of the reign of the boy King Edward VI, His Majesty's loyal Commons were summoned to the King's private chapel St. Stephen's within the Palace of Westminster, and there they assembled until the chapel was burned to the ground in 1834.

The Chapel, built originally for Edward VI, in 1522 after the style of the Sainte Chapelle in Paris, was later turned into a college. When the Commons took over, the building contained stalls, a screen and an antechapel.

The Speaker's Chair was placed in front of the altar, members sat in the stalls. A table replaced the lectern in the middle of the Choir, and on this was laid the Speaker's Mace. The return stalls with their backs to the screen became "cross benches," and by making a "Bar of the House" in front of these, members on these Cross benches were technically outside the House (as they still are today).

The ante-chapel became "the Lobby of the House of Commons," and votes were easily counted as members passed into this ante-chapel, by letting the "Ayes" walk out on one side of the double door and the "Noes" on the other.

This information, together with many other historical and architectural details is contained in "Parliament House," a new book by Maurice Hastings published by the Architectural Press. The many illustrations include old prints, photographs, drawings and plans.

AMERICAN PEDESTRIANS IMPRESS

Officials of Great Britain's million-member Automobile Association think American pedestrians are "almost perfect" in their attention to traffic signals.

They also think highly of the white lines painted in the centre of United States highways to keep motorists safely in line at dangerous spots, crossings and intersections.

The opinions were voiced by Sir Frank Newson, Smith, World War II Lord Mayor of London and present Vice-President of the AA, Sir Pelroon Frank, noted engineer, W. Gibson, general secretary of the AA, and H. A. Evans, its establishment officer. The four traffic engineering experts surveyed American highways.

"In England, virtually no one pays any attention whatever to traffic lights," Sir Pelroon said. "Imagine our surprise, then, when we saw nearly all pedestrians in the many American cities we visited obeying the signals. Wonderful really."

Sir Pelroon said he would recommend that white highway lines be painted on Britain's roads.

Okoi Goes Back To Mud Hut

Okoi Arilko, 30-year-old son of a West African chief, has left his comfortable flat in Kilburn, London, for a mud hut in Southeast Nigeria. With him went his bride Asi, who will meet her parents-in-law for the first time.

For Okoi, his return to Africa marks an important stage in his career. Nearly five years ago he left his home town of Umuahia, where his father leads 20,000 people to study anthropology and law at London University. He is going back to Nigeria as the first qualified African anthropologist ever to study the tribal habits and customs of his own countrymen.

Mr. and Mrs. Arilko went to England in the same ship early in 1946. They knew each other only slightly. Mrs. Arilko then went to Dublin to study midwifery, and they met by chance again in London. Last May they were married at the Scottish Church in Covent Garden.

While her husband is studying the Ekoi, a little-known tribe in the all country near Oban, Mrs. Arilko will be helping with social and welfare work and bringing the local babies into the world.

Black Plague Peril In America

A medical authority reports that conditions in the southwestern and western States are favourable for an outbreak of "bubonic plague," known in medieval times as the "black death."

Dr. Vernon B. Link, writing in the Journal of the American Medical Association, said an unusual number of isolated cases have occurred in New Mexico and other southwestern and western States during the last year.

Link, who is associated with the Western Communicable Disease Centre Laboratory in San Francisco, said most of the cases were believed to have been contracted from the fleas of rats, squirrels and other animals.

He said the real danger, however, lies in the fact that the pneumonic type can be spread from person to person by coughing.

"Unless plague is suspected, diagnosed, and treated early, sooner or later a case will occur in which a pathologic pulmonary condition will develop and initiate a pneumonic outbreak with far more serious loss of life than generally occurs from this sporadic occurrence of single bubonic cases," Link said.

INFECTED RODENTS
The said infected wild rodents have been found in California, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Washington, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas.

"Five cases of plague occurred in New Mexico from July 1949 through July 1950," Link said.

"Eight additional suspected cases have been observed during the same period in California, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas and Utah. These totals are considerably above previous averages."

During recent years doctors have acquired two life-saving drugs, streptomycin and sulfaiazine, which have proved effective against the disease which during the Middle Ages killed a fourth of Europe's population in an almost continuous series of epidemics.—United Press.

HOUSEWIFE'S MARATHON
Using a pedometer while doing the housework, Madge Castle, of Capetown, found that she walked 13 miles daily between the kitchen sink and kitchen table and pantry alone, not counting the shopping, taking the children to school, and cleaning the rest of the house.

She took 25,000 steps and calculates she covers 4,745 miles a year, taking 6,984,000 steps.

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



Two thousand London University students, many in scarlet robes, lined up for the 'World Peace Congress' at the City Hall, London, for the first time in its history.

Dogma Illuminations In Rome



During the night of Nov. 1, on which date the Pope proclaimed the Dogma of the bodily Assumption into Heaven of the Virgin Mary, many public and ancient buildings in Rome were floodlit. Here, part of the ancient Forum, Romanum (Roman Forum) with the ruins of the temple to Castor and Pollux (three columns in centre) are floodlit.—AP Photo.

He Could Remember Every Word Of A Debate In Commons

Memory Woodfall would never know the old place. Of course, Memory did his stuff in the House of Commons back in the days just before George Washington led the rumpus over in the American colonies.

It was a severely punishable offence in those days for newspaper reporters to take notes in the House of Commons. That is where memory really shone. Such was his remarkable ability that he could listen to a three-hour debate and remember every word. The

next day his memory filled four columns in the Morning Chronicle.

The facilities for the Press are the most remarkable feature of the new House of Commons building, which was taken over recently by Members who have used the House of Lords Chamber since their own place was destroyed by Luftwaffe fire-bombs in 1941.

For the first time, there are enough telephones in the Press Gallery for reporters to get the news to their offices. Old-time newsmen like Bill Barclay of the Daily Express can remember a time not too long ago when most reporters came armed with carrier pigeons and sent their dispatches fluttering back to editorial rooms, securely tied to the leg of a bird.

CERTAIN DANGER

The venerable London Times, up to shortly before World War II, dispatched its articles from the Commons to the office by rider on horseback, securing a combustion engine as a doubtful carrier so far as reliability was concerned.

There was a time, up to the late 1700's, when publication of what was said in Commons placed an editor in almost certain danger of going to gaol.

Dr Samuel Johnson was one of the first to wriggle around the ban. He published a magazine which contained a "Report of the Senate of Lilliputia." Strangely enough, the debates bore a marked similarity to those in the House of Commons.

It is said that Johnson was excused because the eloquence of his pen was such that orators felt flattered by his acute insight into what they really intended to say. Johnson never let a Lilliputian debate flag—if it was dull in the House, he managed to whip up a bitter fight always making sure that politics, aside got a definite advantage over the other.

Dr Johnson paved the way for more accurate, if less interesting, accounts by reporters like Memory Woodfall, but it was not until 1892 that the first verbatim account of the day's speeches in Commons was printed by an organization which had been founded by a printer, T. C. Hansard.

GONE FOREVER

But the days of Memory, Dr Johnson and the carrier pigeons are gone forever. The new House has a library, writing rooms, row after row of telephones and a richly furnished dining room for the once maltreated Press. The lounge is so arranged that a newsmen, on entrance, comes first to a counter serving tea and coffee, then to a cafeteria rail and finally to a bar.

"A journalist is now able," writes one gratified old-timer, "to have afternoon tea, enjoy a palatable dinner and then partake of stimulants during the late evening all the while proceeding steadily forward."

CHRISTMAS RETURNS

There will be a Christmas this year after all for the 600 Aleut natives of the remote Pribilof Islands.

The prospect looked bleak when the U. S. Penguin burned at its moorings in Seattle last June. For 20 years this tough little ship plied the hazardous North Pacific and Bering Sea, supplying the only major link between the islanders and the outside world. Without its vital services there would be no place for a frivolous cargo of mail order Christmas gifts.

Thanks to the quick action of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, however, Christmas will be as big as ever for the Pribilof Islanders. A hastily drafted replacement for the Penguin from the Army Transportation Corps will bring in the annual Christmas cargo of washing machines, outboard motors, bicycles, and even Christmas trees, paid for out of the natives' summer earnings in the lucrative fur-seal industry.

—United Press.

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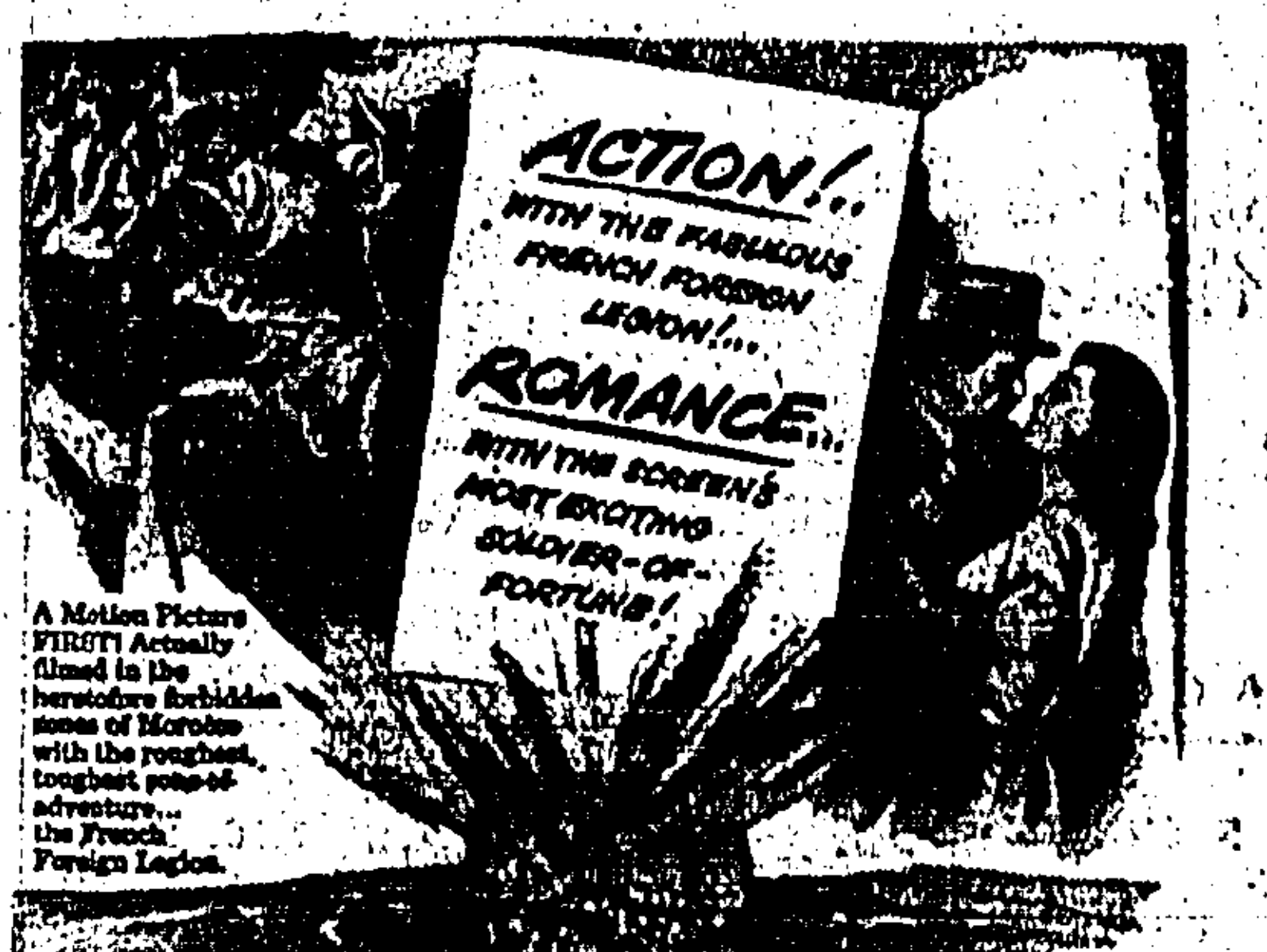
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"Dear Mr Editor," wrote the author of the article appearing below. "I want to belly-ache! I want to say what I think of this madhouse we mistakenly call a world. I want the chance to let your readers see what a selfish, arrogant, hypocritical set of bounders we all are. What a blasted mess we are making of things! I think you will agree with me."

Well, Mr Shaw, we may not necessarily agree with you, but we are going to let you get rid of that belly-ache in these columns, under the title . . .

This Madhouse Of A World

BY RALPH SHAW

I hope that Gerald Heard is right. I pray with all my heart that "another world"—a race of more enlightened beings—is really watching us. And I wouldn't get into a blue funk if they decided to launch a "saucer" invasion to civilise us. God knows that we need it—and Mr Heard seems to be pretty certain that the "watchers" are a peaceful, very clever species, whoever they are.

When you come to think of it, it's time that some "school-masters" took us in hand and taught us how to live together like decent, thinking human beings—not animals! You can't deny that we're living like animals—now—killing, biting, snarling. For what? You tell me.

Take me, for instance. When I was a kid up in Yorkshire, my father earned glory—but precious little money!—serving his King and Country in the Royal Garrison Artillery. My mother, with two hearty brats to feed and clothe, sewed day after day, night after night, to supplement the pittance she received from the War Office—and, as a result, she contracted tuberculosis, which killed her many years later. But thank Heaven, my father came back at all in one piece and avoided the dubious honour of having his name inscribed by chisel on the local war memorial.

That was the "war to end all wars." Remember? That was the price paid by what has been called "the flower" of English manhood (and French, Italian, American, Russian and many others, too) to bring peace to the world after the carnage and utter savagery of France, Flanders, Gallipoli and the other "slaughterhouses."

"Kitchener Wants You!" screamed the recruiting posters when the fighting was on. Young ladies dashed around handing out white feathers to young males who were not in uniform. **HATED GERMANS**

Remember the scene after the war when young ladies—probably the same ones—handed out coppers to armless and limbless men, medals on their chests, when they had been demobilised by a grateful government, which allowed them to turn the handle of a hurdy-gurdy in the streets of our cities?

I don't remember much about that war—I was only five years of age when it ended—but I do remember hating the Germans with an intensity that shocks me today. One of the kids up the street was the proud possessor of a German helmet, which his father had brought back home after ramming his bayonet well into the side of the right ear. Now we envied that kid and his father, who, incidentally, did not come back on any more leaves from the front.

The amazing thing was that, on after the war had ended, I went to stay on a farm in Leicestershire, where German prisoners were employed as labourers. I say amazing because I was really surprised to find that these individuals, with big patches on their backs, were human after all. And, instead of eating us alive as we been told they would (that is in time of war), they

dandled us on their knees and showed all the affection that civilised persons shower on children.

All of which just goes to prove that a heck of a lot of Tommy-rot is talked and written when savagery is let loose in the world, and when the peoples of the various nations of the earth are led, like sheep, up the garden path which their rulers have chosen for them. And we take it all in—men, women and children.

Yet we—most of us, anyway—like to call ourselves followers of the Christian Faith in big, small or indifferent measure. But what kind of Christians are we when we go to our churches and pray, together with our so-called spiritual leaders, for the deaths of as many of the enemy as the good Lord wills. And the same, of course, applies to the "Christians" of the particular nation with whom we are on terms of mutual savagery. If that is Christianity, then my impression of Jesus Christ and his message of brotherly love, non-violence and the love of one's enemies is all cockeyed! But it's a cockeyed world, anyway.

UNHOLY MESS

Well, as you know, that war should have ended all future wars. England—and other countries—were to be places "fit for heroes to live in." It was to be a hero to live in England after that war.

We formed a League of Nations. This was to be the instrument of peace, a meeting place where nations could settle their differences in a Christian-like way. Only America wouldn't have anything to do with it! And, isolated behind the barrier of the Atlantic Ocean, she watched the unholy mess that was being brewed in Geneva—the squabbles, the biting, the scratching and the blasphemy of statesmen and politicians.

All went well until a particular nation wanted something that the others didn't want her to have. Then everybody squawked about a righteous cause. Those were the days of sanctions. Those were the days, too, of selfish, national interests which, when unsatisfied, cared about as much for the League of Nations as they did for the inviolability of treaties. Japan wanted Manchuria. She took Manchuria—by the sword. The League tried again. Italy wanted Ethiopia. She took Ethiopia—by the sword. The "Lion of Judah" shouted at the League, but he still remained homeless. Germany wanted the Rhineland—and many other places. She took the Rhineland and the other places—by flash-digesting Manchuria, wanted China. She took China—or part of it—by the sword. And still the League—minus a few members, who had taken umbrage—carried on. What for? You tell me.

HOLY HORROR

Doesn't that prove that we are a bunch of hypocrites? We throw up our hands in holy horror when somebody else wants something that we don't want them to have. Perhaps we are right. Perhaps there is a lot of wrong in that somebody else. But, you can bet your life, that we should discover all sorts of righteous causes if we desired something which the others

didn't want us to have and which we were determined to get. That, after all, is only human. And it's been going on for more years than I care to think about.

Yes, we are human beings and that doesn't say much for us. We are greedy, grasping, selfish, cruel, lying, self-centred rascals with a love for ourselves that transcends all other loves in our lives—by and large, I mean. What do we care about our neighbour? Do we love them as Christianity tells us to love them? Well, we might feel sorry for them in their adversity. But that's about as far as it goes. As long as we don't have to dip into our pockets or to put ourselves out in any other way, then we're willing to give, quite freely, waves and waves of sympathy and to make specious excuses when anything else more useful tangible is asked for.

And if, by chance, we do give something more useful than sympathy, don't we love to crow about it and to be called "philanthropists." After all, it's only human. But, for the life of me, I can't see what use a temporal life is going to be in the next life—if there is one. All of which shows how petty we are in the eyes of more enlightened beings who may—or may not—be watching us. We just blow up like bloated bullfrogs when praise comes our way and our waistcoats have to be revamped to take the extra inches placed on the chest.

ONLY EPISODE I

If I remember correctly, the New Testament tells us to keep our acts of charity well hidden from the eyes of the world. But then we always were a boastful, bragging lot.

You all know that the "war to end all wars" was only Episode One of a series of savage, which got rid of many more males—and females, this time—than we could afford to lose. But "right triumphed over might." Or did it?

For a world at peace, we are doing a remarkably good job of showing the "saucer fellows" that we dwell in one vast lunatic asylum. Up in Korea, "right" is not doing so well against "might." In Tibet, the Dalai Lama's subjects are being "liberated." In Indo-China, one, Ho Chi-minh, doesn't like the French—and the French don't like him. In Malaya, some jungle dwellers are showing how civilised they are by singeing all and sundry. In Pakistan, there is a wariness about the designs of India. In India, there is a fear of the designs of Pakistan. In Indonesia, the Dutch have been booted out—and still the sword is out. Egypt is afraid of Israel. Israel is afraid of Egypt. The Arabs dislike the Jews. The Jews dislike the Arabs. Spain is ostracised because she has a form of government not to the liking of many other nations. Berlin is split into two parts—a city of hate. You have to toe one line in East Europe—or else. And Russia is convinced that the so-called Western Bloc is out for her blood and her utter destruction. On the other hand, the Western Bloc feels the same way about Russia.

Now, if that isn't a madhouse then what is? But it's all so human.

I think that the woes of this world stem from the fact that



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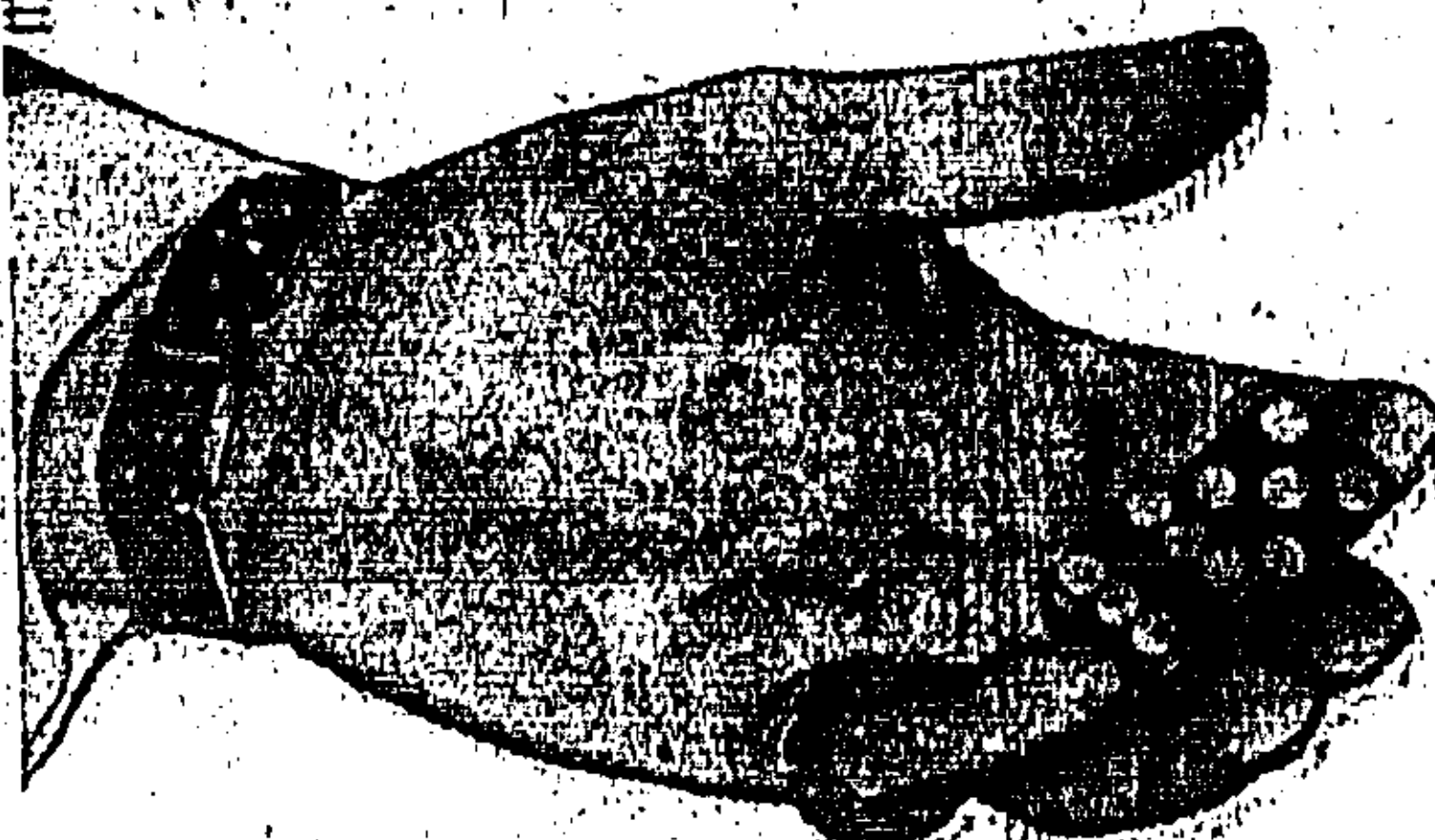
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Yes, even the watch-strap sustains the motif of his life...aces—and dice...



The Clark Clutch—for shooting dice

By H. L. McNALLY

LONDON. WHISKY'S fascination, gambling's fascination, in hotel's fascination with all three together why life's just fascinatin'.

It's the top, it's the Desert Inn. It's £1,400,000. It's Wilbur Clark.

Wilbur—"Little Caesar" as they know him in Las Vegas, Nevada U.S.A.—introduced himself to London with a flash of his 5-carat blue-white diamond ring and a wave of his watch wristlet of platinum links.

These are self-designed—showing in enamel the four aces and the six and five of dice. Five foot seven 11 stone 11b. clad in bottle-green gabardine. Wilbur Clark looked out over the city—"My first visit to Europe"—from his fifth-floor suite in Grosvenor House.

The inn

Desert Inn, 400 miles from Reno, is his creation. He is president.

It has everything a super holiday camp could have, plus legal gambling—roulette,

chemin de fer, poker, dice throwing, slot-machines. "Sir, I've got a hundred of those, and I've seen women play on them till they'd blistered their fingers"—and what have you? Imagine a Bullfinch camp—"Say, who's Billy Bullfinch? I never heard of him?"—run by M. Ritz, and you have some idea of Desert Inn.

Think for a moment in dollars nearly three to a £ and let Wilbur take the stand. "I have 300 rooms," he said. "Prices from five (dollars) up to 45. Dinner—three and a half about."

"We gross 70,000 a month in the dining room on food, but it costs us 100,000. Floor shows cost up to 20,000 a week but then we have the tops of entertainment."

"Gambling pays for it all. Dead straight, it shows us in the clear."

The dice

Wilbur murmured about "no locks on our doors, ham and eggs and hors d'oeuvres at all hours of the day." "Then he went on to talk of his early days. Success story. Local boy makes good. Jolson story of hotels."

Kinda quick rise from his birth 41 years ago, in Koyport, Illinois (pop then 500). "Just about as many people as I employ now in my hotel." Kinda quick from dish-washing right up to croquet, then gambling saloon owner—"No I'm not a gambling king"—and hotel magnate.

Wilbur's a man you can't stop. He produced a pair of plastic dice—"You can see there's no lead in them"—and then one of his miniature roulette tables.

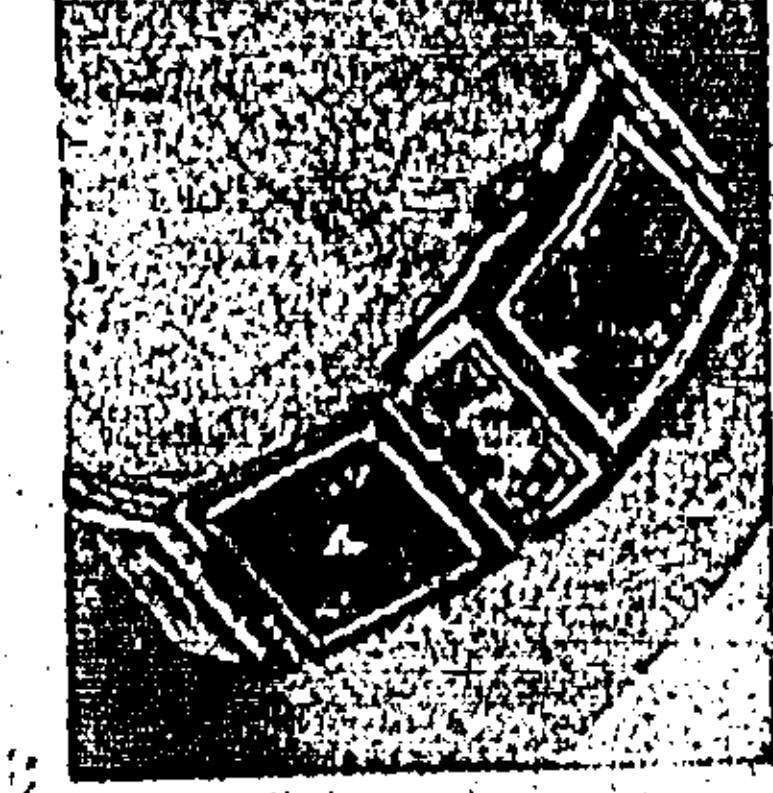
The wife

Then he talked of the 125,000 dollars one of his tables lost a few weeks ago to a "lone stranger" who made 28 straight passes with the dice—"Did he roll dem bones?" It was a 10,000,000 to one chance, said the permutators.

Wilbur has a private life and a charming wife. Pity Anne



London Express Service



THE four aces... the six and the five of dice—they're all on Mr Wilbur Clark's self-designed platinum watch-strap.

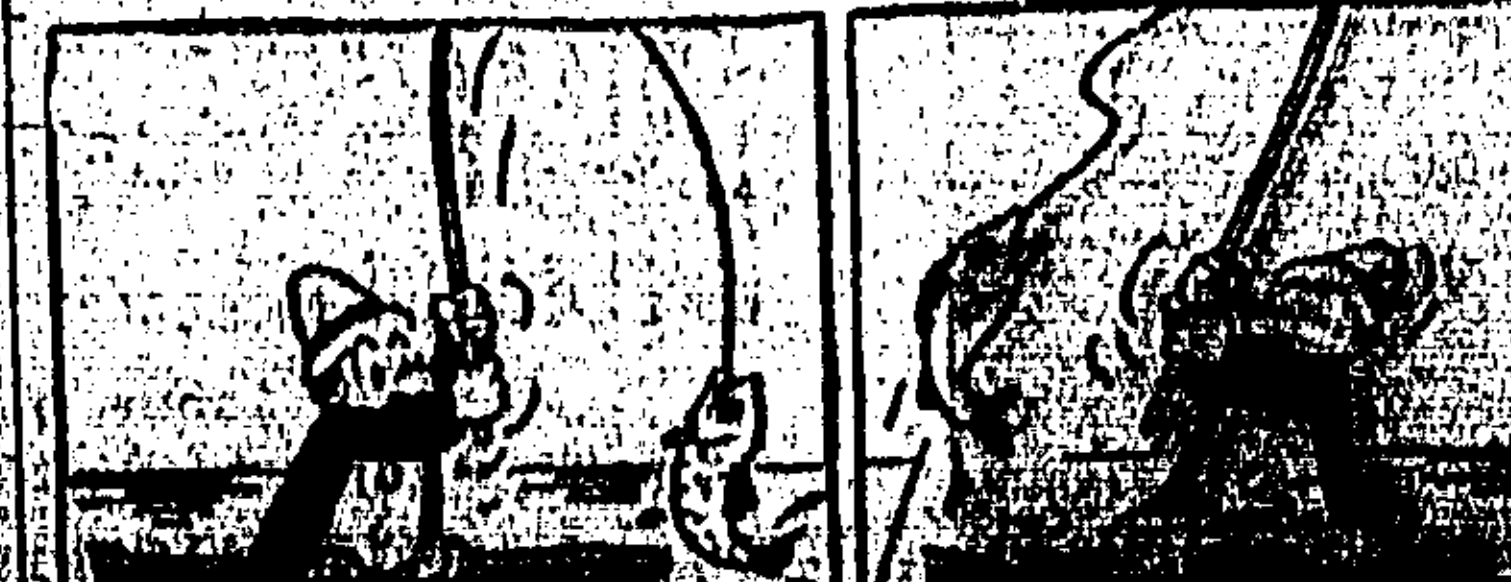
Edwards can't tell you about her so plain, but so chic grey suit. No fandangos. Just so. "I met Toni in 1941 in a cocktail bar in San Diego," said Wilbur. "I was just visiting my sister when I fell in with Wilbur." she said. She's fascinatin', too.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Thank you for your running commentary—we enjoyed it much more than we did the movie!"

FERD'NAND



Hook, Line and Sink

Loneliest Island To Be Developed

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

Far away in the southern waters of the Atlantic, midway between the vast African and South American continents, lies the little island of Tristan Da Cunha, one of the smallest British colonies. Nine miles long and nine and a half miles broad, it rises only 100 feet above the ocean surface, a tiny outpost of civilisation, a challenge to the surrounding mighty waters.

For its population of 280, whose only link with the outside is the tiny radio station, life is indeed primitive. Until recent years there was no doctor on the island, all medical duties being carried out by a missionary.

Now the island boasts its own medical officer, but so sturdy are the inhabitants that seldom is he called upon for any serious cases. To care for their frugal needs, the islanders raise cattle, of which there are about 250 on the island, and sheep, which outnumber them in the ratio of four to one, beside numerous small flocks of poultry.

In recent years the population of the island has diminished as first one and then another of the young men have grown tired of the humdrum existence and set forth to earn a living elsewhere.

The setting-up of a South African fishery group, a couple of years back, did something to arrest this slow but sure exodus, which threatened eventually to make Tristan Da Cunha an uninhabited island.

And now comes news that the Colonial Development Corporation, alive to the needs of islanders for some other form of livelihood, is planning the construction of a development of Tristan's "crawfish" industry.

A special vessel equipped with deep freezing apparatus and deep cold storage accommodation for the fish, will be sent to the island to collect the catch. The vessel will be under the command of a "crawfish" expert, and will be accompanied by a "crawfish" expert, and will be accompanied by a "crawfish" expert.

After the show, Mr Churchill shook hands with the actors all on the occasion of the second World War.

SOUVENIR FOR A MINER

One of Mr Winston Churchill's cigars, half-smoked, will shortly be going across the Atlantic as a souvenir present to a Canadian miner.

As Mr Churchill took his seat with Mrs Churchill in the no-smoking Westminster Theatre recently to see "Journey's End," he handed his hat and lighted cigar to a "crawfish" expert.

After the show, Mr Churchill shook hands with the actors all on the occasion of the second World War.

After the show, Mr Churchill shook hands with the actors all on the occasion of the second World War.

After the show, Mr Churchill shook hands with the actors all on the occasion of the second World War.

AGED PETAIN NEAR DEATH

By Robert Ahier

ILE D'YEU.

A FEEBLE old man of 94 sits today in a white-washed cell listening for the sixth consecutive year to the autumn surf pounding this bleak island with a sound like the rumble of distant guns.

The cannonade of the Atlantic is louder now than the pulse of the old man who lies most of the day on a simple army cot, dreaming of the days when he was the hero of his country and symbol of its power.

Henri Philippe Petain, idol of France as the "hero of Verdun" and a symbol of disgrace as the "traitor of Vichy," in World War II, has moved to his winter quarters in the grim old Pierre-Levese fortress. This was the price of collaboration with the Nazis.

During the summer, he had been allowed to live on a floor below, away from the glare of the sun which lashed the sunken courtyard of the fortress.

SUMMER EASIER

Thus, the summer had been easier than the others he had known since he was condemned in November, 1945, to serve out a sentence for life in prison.

The old Marshal, who is still the "grand old man of France" to many of his fellow countrymen, seems to know despite his failing memory that his days are numbered.

Each Sunday morning, a Catholic priest and two doctors visit him in his tiny apartment in the fortress.

After the doctors have checked his respiration, blood pressure and pulse, the priest performs Mass in the dark dining room, using the table as an altar.

On a recent Sunday, Petain told the three men as they came into his room: "Two of you have come for my body, and one for my soul. There is nothing else I really need."

Living conditions for the aged Marshal have improved gradually under the growing pressure of public opinion. He now has two military nurses and two Catholic nuns to care for him.

They cook his meals on a small stove and are in attendance 24 hours a day.

The number of guards around the fortress has been reduced from almost 100 to 30, and only one stands now at the entrance of the fortress, with a machine-gun.

DAILY VISITS

His wife, Madame Eugénie Hardion Petain, who is 20 years his junior and whom he married when he was 64, still visits him every day at the prison. A familiar figure on this tiny island, 15 miles off the coast of France, she lives in a little hotel near by, and drives a battered old car to the prison each morning.

"Each day," she said, "I tell him what is going on in the world, and he was very much interested in the Korean war. When things looked blackest for the United Nations, he told me he was surprised at the American setback, but—I am confident they will do better later on."

Occasionally, Petain opens a large cupboard in his bedroom and gazes silently on his military uniform with the seven stars shining thereon.

He does not know whether he will be buried in his uniform when he dies, or in a plain suit of civilian clothes—symbol of his disgrace.

Nobody on the island has told the Marshal that the French Government already has brought over a huge coffin which has been put in a small room next to his winter quarters. It lies waiting for the Marshal's remains to be completed.—United Press.

GUN TO SHOOT AT THE MOON

A 37-inch A.A. gun is being hoisted to the top of the old Shot Tower on the Festival of Britain site on the south bank of the Thames, to train radar beams on the moon. Radar equipment will be attached to the gun which will complete but for the radar "leave".

Scientists hope to make a new radar beam to the moon to discover whether it is a "living" planet or a "dead" one.

The beam will be trained on the moon and will be trained on the moon and will be trained on the moon.

Is Another World Watching Us? Chapter 11

SCIENCE DISCOVERIES
BEE'S INTELLIGENCE

So certain had most entomologists become that insects were incapable of anything that we would call consciousness, that J. Loeb, who was, 40 years ago, one of the great entomologists, felt that it was unwise to speak even of instinct.

Race memory if that was what instinct was being taken to mean, was altogether too romantic a term.

He popularised for describing insect behaviour the word "tropism". The insect turns toward its food—the pollen—for the bee, the carrier for the pollen, fly—because it is carried—compulsively, unconsciously drawn, just as iron filings are drawn to a magnet.

That was the standard faith. And then, after the first world war Dr K. von Frisch, an Austrian entomologist of high standing, began to publish papers on bee behaviour—in which he was a specialist.

He produced irrefragable evidence, confirmed by other observers, that bees do think, and can and do constantly exchange thoughts, consciously and constantly make plans and compare information.

This revolutionary fact must now be faced: bees actually speak. They continually converse with each other. As clearly as lip-readers carry on conversation so can and does the honey-bee.

Sign language

As plainly and definitely as we draw sketches and plans to direct each other (so as to find a street or house) so do these insects. This, the most startling find ever made about insects has only come to light since 1946.

It may seem amazing that bees, which have been kept by man for millions, should have been able to tell us so much about the mystery we see why their secret was till now overlooked.

The bees' sign-language is elaborate. Because it is so advanced and complex it so long escaped detection.

So, though plenty of people, generation by generation, had seen bees signalling to one

another, they couldn't see that such capes were signals.

Fortunately, the one subject they discuss is a simple one: the hang of all their conversation is honey. That is the master clue.

The actual signs and signals, which the discoverer of the bee language has noticed, catalogued, and interpreted, many beekeepers had noticed before. Any one who keeps a hive can.

Every now and then when a foraging bee comes into the hive, instead of unloading at once its nectar or pollen, it tumbles about, flutters, quivers, and circles aimlessly.

Queer capers

Von Frisch noticed that the bees which were around didn't seem either impatient or inquisitive to this display. On the contrary they seemed actively interested and what was more, they apparently learned something and acted on it.

Von Frisch had put his hives in country where there were no other beekeepers. That was the first necessary step.

The second, equally necessary, was to mark each separate bee with a small spot of distinctive paint.

Then as soon as he began to suspect that the bees were actually communicating, he guessed that the only subject that they would talk about would be honey, or the raw material for it. So he placed, at various distances from the hive, caches of sugar.

He found quickly that it was always a bee that had found such a dump that on her return to her hive, straightway cut these queer capers.

Further, those bees that saw her and watched her, after a few moments rushed out of the hive. And they were discovered to go straight for the hidden treasure.

Measuring

Of course this could still be explained away as the pioneer's elation exciting the others, who, seeing that she was loaded with loot, rushed out, and by luck lit on the deposit she first had located.

But year by year experiment convinced von Frisch that no

must abandon all these simpler, less startling explanations.

He placed his sugar caches miles from the hives and yet the bees went straight for them. There could be no doubt they must have been given exact information.

He therefore noted, with increasing care every movement of the carrying bee on its return from finding a cache. First it milled round—it described a circle. But that was followed by a more confusing behaviour.

At last he got the hang of it. Across the circle that she had described, she was now pacing out a bisecting line. It was at all easy to recognise this. For when the bee so performed, she appeared to be so excited that the performance seemed more a tipsy dance than a steady piece of measuring.

Her whole body waggled and quivered. No wonder any former observers of this trick had dismissed the whole thing as aimless excitement.

Great discovery

Von Frisch's great discovery lay in recognising that in all this prearranging there was the most precise pointing.

In brief he has proved, and convinced other entomologists, that the bee, when drawing this diagonal across the circle, is giving the onlooker the direction in which lies the cache.

If the food-place lies in a straight line between the hive and the sun then the bee paces straight up the comb. If the sugar mine lies straight away from the sun when the sun is straight behind the hive, then she paces straight down the comb.

If the cache is to the right or left of the line made by the sun and the hive, she indicates on which side and at what angle, by the slant at which she cuts across the circle she has described.

But how does she know where the sun is when it is overcast, or when from the hive she can only see a narrow glimpse of the sky? That led to a further discovery. The bee, it appears, can see polarised light. The atmosphere polarises the sunlight a little.

Some people have eyes that permit them to see this "effect". The bee sees these "streakings" across the sky and from them—as we should do from the beams of a searchlight—she estimates where the sun actually is.

Super find

But why, if she is being so intelligent, in giving the line and pointer to reach the food-place, must she confuse the whole thing, by such waggling and quivering, that till now no one suspected that she was conveying exact bearings? Certainly not to keep us in the dark.

Then, surely, concluded von Frisch, if the bee is so unwaveringly efficient a worker, such a persistently rational creature, she would not be wasting time and energy and risk confusing her informants unless there were method in her mimicry.

And here von Frisch came upon his super find. For, whereas her circling and diagonalising gave the direction line to her onlookers, the way she waggled and quivered as she went up and down that line gave the distance away at which the store would be found.

Von Frisch counted carefully with a stop-watch the number of these waggles of the abdomen, and he found that from them he could make a scale which indicated the space between the hive and the cache!

The distance

The bee is a perfect "timer", and her onlooker, fellow-bee, can "do counts". For it is precisely the number of complete "waggles" that she taps out, in a definite period of time, that tells the actual distance away the store lies from the hive.

The bee is so ingenious, so consciously intelligent, and aware of the way that her informants must be given to her, attending fellow bees, that she

actually gives her estimate, not (as we used to imagine) she always flew "in a bee line", but making allowances for the actual distance flown when you have to go out of your way—for instance, in order to round a hill which it would be needlessly exhausting to fly over!

That this is real thinking and exchange of information cannot any longer be doubted.

Useful lesson

When we consider (i) the recalling by the bee of the distance she has travelled;

(ii) the calculations of direction she must make, by establishing the triple position of hive, sun, and cache;

(iii) the transposition of the map in her mind (the actual picture, of course, horizontal, which is, of course, vertical to the vertical plane of the hive-comb—then we can no longer refuse to believe that bees talk, bees draw maps and bees can read what a map-drawer sketches.

It is a complete revolution in all our former notions of what an insect's consciousness could possibly be.

Finally there must then remain one most disturbing but also most exciting question. If bees can talk and do exchange detailed information about their business, would it not be possible to discover whether they ever talk about other things?

By
GERALD
HEARD

For example, do they plan defences when they are being attacked by their many enemies—the badger sometimes launches an attack on them; ants are their enemies; some birds, such as the wood-pecker, are not out for their honey—which every creature loves—but likes to eat them.

The skunk will sit under a hive, and if the alighting-board is low, go on licking up the entering bees (wrapping them in his sticky saliva so they can't sting his throat or mouth) until he will depile a whole hive.

To all these enemies they try to make counter-attacks, and make counter-attacks, when the hive itself is assaulted when they show the power of co-ordinated strategy, and tactics that one would expect of intelligent beings.

Why, shouldn't we, come, in time, and by perseverance, to exchange signals? It would be a greater discovery than breaking the atom.

It might, as we shall be seeing in a moment, prove to be the most useful lesson we could take in a foreign language.

Go-between

The question arises: If we could get in touch with our bees, might not our power to communicate with them—or at least their sense that we are "communicable", sensible, rational, educable creatures—possibly come some time to stand us in good stead?

Could they not act as go-betweens between us and the world we have to keep our minds open.

And if our bees here and now, our bees which like ourselves are not nearly so old and advanced as insects could be on, say, a world whole geological ages ahead of ours, if our bees have a form of rational communication—quite unlike our speech, conveying ideas—then might not that prove of immense use to us?

If we could get into touch with them here and now (and there seems no reason why we shouldn't, as we have found out they have language and do notice in a rational way the things round them) then they

might be able to act as invaluable translators and interpreters when and if "bees" of a still more advanced breed might swarm upon us.

Our bees might help to bridge the gap between us and those "other."

They could indicate to them that in spite of our unprepossessing appearance, our lack of method and order, our laziness—shot-with-violence, that we are not really or wholly creatures of blind instinct, but capable, if treated kindly, and not frightened into panic, not only of reasonable behaviour and of seeing things from our own interest and security, but also of something approaching at times to detached curiosity.

"A truce to your fooling and insane speculation!" cries the traditional Naturalist, "Go back to the bees!"

Plan and design

We can say the following things are clear about the bees. They have built up their amazing economy over millions of years—there is evidence of plan and design. I have certainly reached a marvellous perfection.

But because it is that, and "runs itself," as we say of a perfectly planned business, that does not mean that the bees' mind has stopped thinking.

We cannot, and must not assume that bees had their intelligence from the beginning. It must have sprung up as a cure did from the pressing needs of a close community life.

Maps, charts, logs, and all the gear of exploration grow as men have to find their ways in to unknown countries and open routes to bring back distant products.

Now if the bees with us have been growing in mind, why should not insects on that insect world of Mars—so much more ancient than ours—have gone ahead? We should indeed assume that this must be so.

Time-spans

Maybe they have had a world all to themselves. Certainly they have had geological time-spans more than the bees here have enjoyed.

But it may be said: They have only mosses and lichens—brassicae for breakfast, lichen for lunch, perhaps dried centipede for supper, what a diet!

But these strange vegetables may have flowers as strange and wonderful as those extra-terrestrial plants, the succulents, actually have. The succulents have succeeded in living in arid regions where heat and lack of water make a veritable Mars—and keen cold at night would make many plants wilt for good.

The bees have specialised triumphantly their diet even here—on our stinging planet—so that they live entirely on the pure energy of sugar strengthened with some vitamins from the flowers.

On Mars they may have released sugar, as we are already hoping to do, by making a synthetic substance that will do, with water, air and sunlight, what chlorophyll now does, making the basic food, sugar, and of course starch too.

As to the lack of abundant water—small creatures would not need our supplies: there

may be plenty underground on Mars, and the bee "masters" of the planet may have learned what we are soon hoping to learn, and the eucalyptus tree has already learned to do—get all the water needed by condensing moist air and making the drops run down into the ground.

Amazing eyes

Finally, we must add something further. We have seen that bees have amazing eyes as well as wonderful power of scent and quite probably fine hearing. Their sense—equipment is better than ours, is their energy, size for size, is much greater.

Their eyes alone are a wonder. For not only can they see polarised light and the polarised markings made by such light—they can also see by ultra-violet.

They can see up into "wave-lengths" to which our clumsy eyes are blind. It has been found that they can respond to many flowers that seem to us dull and unnoticeable. Seen by ultra-violet light these blossoms are striking.

Further, their eyes surpass ours in another respect. As dusk comes on, though we can only see in the dim light, they "night-vision" as it is called, they see in the dim but even when the sky is only dusk all objects appear to us colourless, drained of all tint.

Space ships

All cats are not only grey in the dark—as the French motto says—they are grey considerably before. But that is not so with the bees. As long as they can recognise the object at all, as long as there is any light to see it, they see it coloured as truly as we by full light see it.

When we think of those eyes we begin to wonder whether those upper air-cruisers with their baleful glare would really inconvenience a bee-pilot as severely as it would us poor weak-eyed humans?

One further argument must be met. It runs: you said that bees are limited in their size, and even on Mars (where things that are smaller may count for more because the pull of gravity is so far less than with us), even there, how could such minuscule have built a fleet of space ships and brought them across—when one of them may be a thousand feet across?

Skill and force

Of course, termites build cities that are sometimes as high as a small house. But when we think of whether a space ship could be built by a super-bee we must remember two things.

First, they are immensely ahead of the bees here—or any insect. And when we study the hive, even at its level with us, it is a pretty amazing piece of skill.

The second thing we must not forget is that as soon as you have skill you can reduce force. In fact, the formula, the more skill the less force, probably stands through every problem of manipulation.

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(MORE TOMORROW)



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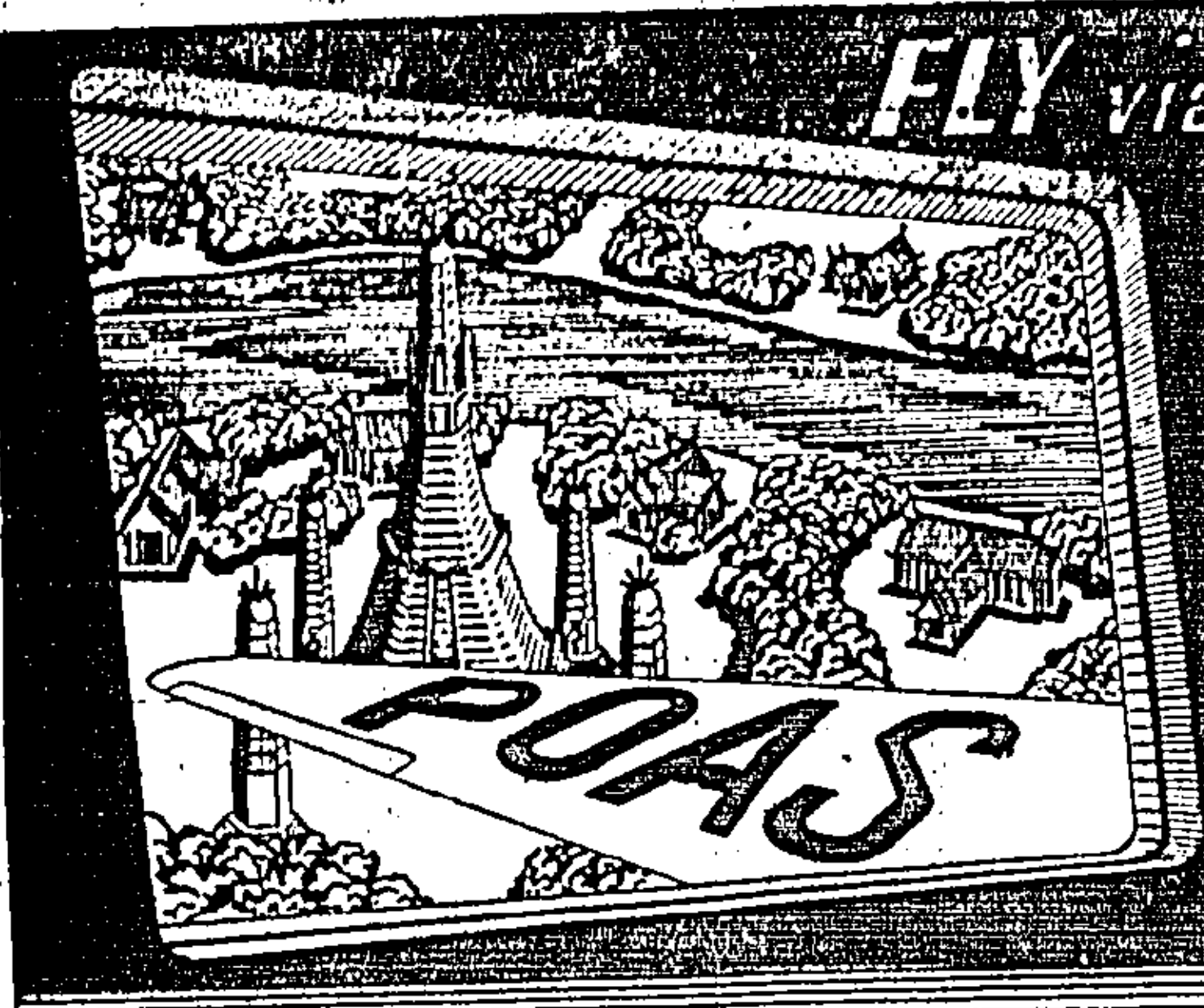
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THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB
NOTICE TO MEMBERS
ELEVENTH RACE MEETING

Monday 13th and Saturday 18th November, 1950.

The first bell will be rung at 11.30 a.m. and the first race will be run at 12.00 Noon on the 1st day. On the 2nd day the first bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the first race will be run at 2.00 p.m. The Tiffin Interval is after the fourth race (1.30 p.m.) on the 1st Day.

There are 10 races on the 1st Day and 8 races on the 2nd Day (18 in all).

Through tickets at \$35.00 each may be obtained at the Comptroller Office of the Club, 1st floor, Telephone House, also tickets for the Cash Sweep on the last race of the Meeting as well as the Special Cash Sweep on the "Pearce Memorial Cup" scheduled to be run on 28th February, 1951.

To avoid congestion at the Club's Offices at Telephone House, non-members are requested to purchase their sweep tickets at the Club's Branch Offices at:—
5, D'Agular Street, Hong Kong
or
382, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE

Members and guests are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting ladies not in possession of Brooches or Season tickets and gentlemen non-members of the Club, to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10.00 per day including tax, for ladies or gentlemen are obtainable through the Secretary on the written or personal introduction of a member, such member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for payment of all bills etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the RACE COURSE.

The Branch Offices and the Treasurer's Comptroller Office will close at 10 a.m. on the 1st Day and at 11 a.m. on the 2nd Day. The Secretary's Office will close at 10 a.m. on the 1st Day and at 11.45 a.m. on the 2nd Day. The Treasurer's Comptroller Office and the Secretary's Office are situated at 1st floor, Telephone House.

A limited number of tiffins will be obtainable at the Club House. (No children will be admitted to the Club's PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.)

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$5.00 each day including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

BOOKMAKERS, TIC TAC MEN ETC. WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO OPERATE WITHIN THE PREMISES OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB DURING THE RACE MEETING. MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS WILL BE OBTAINABLE IN THE RESTAURANT IN THE PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

SERVANTS' PASS

Servants' passes will be issued to private box holders only and are restricted to distribution there, with destination and return to the Club House. (No children will be admitted to the Club's PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.)

Evil is the word

ALGER HISS was one of the most important civil servants in the United States. He sat with Roosevelt and Stalin at Yalta.

Yef. on January 24 of this year, Alger Hiss was sent to prison for five years on a conviction for perjury.

It was said that throughout his public life he had been a secret member of the Communist Party and that, through the years, he had passed a stream of State documents and other information to Soviet Russia.

His main accuser was Whittaker Chambers, who had himself been a member of the Communist underground, but who, after a change of heart, had become a senior editor of Time. It was as though, in Britain, a departmental editor of, say, Picture Post had announced that he and the Permanent Secretary of Foreign Office had been part of a Russian spy ring.

The account of the clash between Hiss and Chambers and of the trial which resulted has now been published. It is called SEEDS OF TREASON, by Ralph de Toledano and Victor Laski.

It is an evil book.

At the time I could not decide for myself whether or not Hiss was guilty. At his first trial, when two Supreme Court judges gave evidence for him, the jury disagreed. After his conviction at the second trial, Dean

Acheson, President Truman's Secretary of State, publicly reaffirmed his faith in Hiss. Now that I have read "Seeds of Treason," which draws out every fact or insinuation which could be made to tell against Hiss, I am still unconvinced.

The book sets out to warn Americans—and Britons—against the treason of Communism in their midst.

It warned me, as I hope it will warn you, of another evil which is at least as great a menace to democracy.

In the United States today an official organisation known as Red Channels publishes a proscribed list of people whose political affiliations are suspect.

Anyone whose views are at variance with the left of Sir Waldron Smithers may find his name on the list. Mr Attlee, the Republican in Spain, and Mrs Churchill, who headed our Aid to Russia Campaign during the war, would be in danger if they were Americans.

And once his name is on this list, a man can lose his job, and even be driven from his country.

It is against that background and in that spirit that "Seeds of Treason" seems to have been written. That is why I call it an evil book.

No one wants to leave a traitor unmasked, whether the traitor be Communist, Fascist, or a mere receiver of bribes.

But if the search for traitors ever leads us into blind, savage intolerance, the traitor's work will be done for him.

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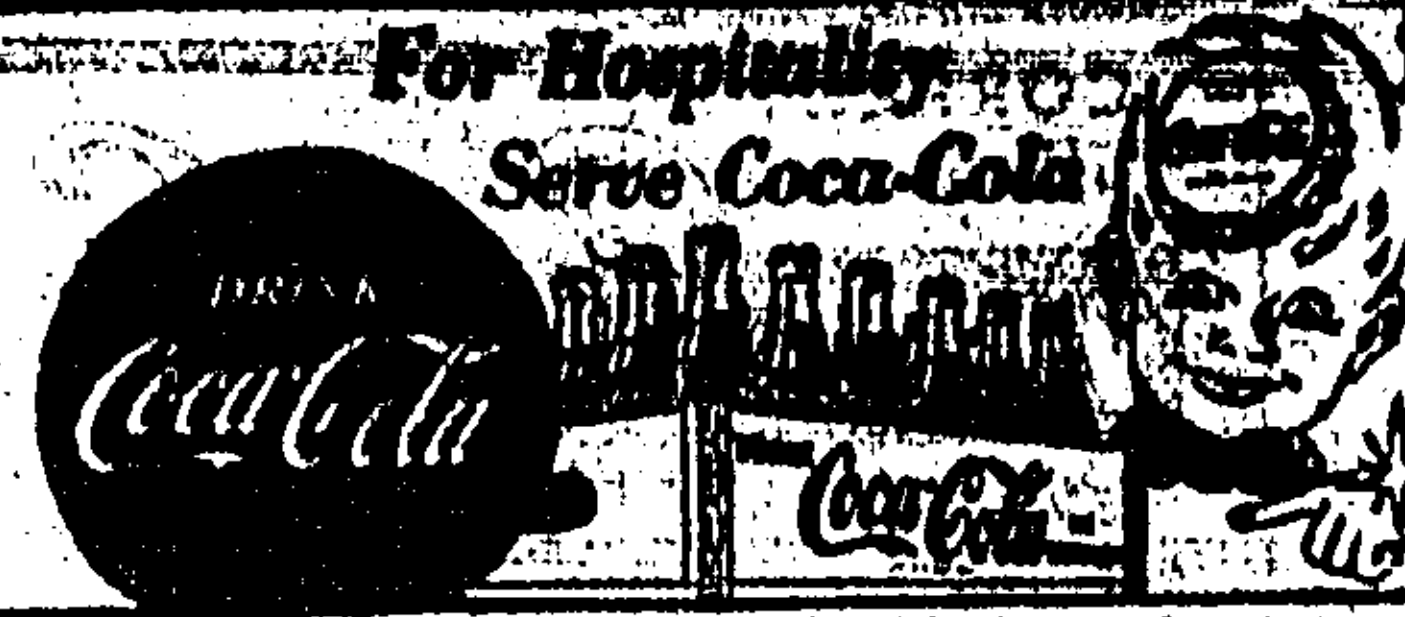
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11th Race Meeting Starts Today

TODAY'S CHANCES AT THE VALLEY

By 'RAPIER'

The Eleventh Race Meeting, under the auspices of the Hong Kong Jockey Club, will be spread over two days, the first series of races today and the rest on Saturday.

Today's programme will consist of ten events, the first saddling will be rung at 11.30 a.m. and the first race will be run promptly at 12.00 noon. The interval will be after the running of the fourth race, and the first bell after 1.15 p.m. will be rung at 2.30 p.m.

There is every reason to expect good weather conditions and the meeting should attract another big crowd of racing fans.

Mr M. M. Boycott recently returned to the Colony after an absence of over two years and will don colours and his appearance will be welcomed by the racing public.

RACE ONE

Lyndhurst Handicap (First Section)—1 1/4 Miles.
The circuit will be a race confined to Australian Ponies Class 6, with Novice Jockeys as pilots. Flying Jib (Mr Mok), by virtue of its second placing in the Lamma Handicap (Second Section) from near the two mile post at the last meeting, will no doubt be in big demand.

I, however, prefer Madame Butterfly (Mr Tang). Although unplaced in the above race (first section) ridden by Mr Tao, it should redeem itself here on account of its weight being reduced by 7 lbs.

Damia (Mr Chuang) is also dangerous, as it came third in the second section of this same race. Gypsy Diamond (Mr Tsai) is well suited for this distance and will be near at the close.

Thunder Sky (Mr Lam King Tak) and Justice of Peace (Mr Dai) should also be in the running, although I cannot see either of them winning.

RACE TWO

Coronation Handicap (First Section)—1 1/4 Miles.
This sprint event is confined to Class 4 Australian Ponies and it must be realised that a good start may make all the difference between winning and losing. In my estimation, the result will be decided between the following:—V. J. Day (Mr Chanson), Fairy Feet (Mr Renfrew), Pegasus (Mr Kwok), and Minx (Mr Ostroumoff). V. J. Day is a greatly improved animal and its win in the Goodwood Handicap (First Section) over the mile at the 9th Race Meeting should provide it with another win here.

On the other hand, Fairy Feet is quite at home over this distance and should be near at the finish. Pegasus has not won a race as yet since the Annual Meeting, but is still good enough to win. Minx is another possible choice, as the distance is more to its liking.

RACE THREE

Rednaxela Handicap (First Section)—One Mile.

This race will be contested by Australian Ponies Class 5, Speed Bird (Mr Renfrew) was the pony which was instrumental in paying a three-figure dividend at the 8th Race Meeting when it won the Kwangtung Handicap over this distance, and as it will be running against better class of ponies today, I am not prepared to say that it has chance of winning again.

The Tigress won the Lamma Handicap (First Section) at the last meeting for Class 6 ponies and is quite capable of winning again as the pony is in fine form at the moment.

Honey Dew is another good pony to bear in mind over this distance. Then there is Battlefield (Mr Williamson), Whitefield (Mr Gloucester) (Mr Ostroumoff) is also a possibility.

RACE FOUR

Seymour Handicap (First Section)—Six Furlongs.
In this sprint event for the first section of Class 9 Australian Ponies, I think the result will be decided between the following:—Ballerina (Mr Tao), Happy Boy (Mr Woo), Aigis II (Mr Pih), and Shangri-la (Mr Holgate).

Ballerina is in splendid condition and if it should secure a good start it may win, while I expect to see Happy Boy offer a challenge.

Argus II failed badly in its last outing in not gaining a place but should do better in this company over the above distance. Shangri-la has invariably done well over short distance events, and a win here would not be surprising.

RACE FIVE

Coronation Handicap (Second Section)—Six Furlongs.
This race will be contested by Second Section Class 4 Australian Ponies and over this short distance the best thing to do is to look for sprinters.

First of all we have Topper to consider. It will again be taken out by Mr Noodt and, remembering the way it ran and came in first in the Sheffield Handicap (First Section) at the Whitsum Race Meeting, many will no doubt rely on it when making their bets.

Personally, I think that Topper should win, but Rowanglen (Mr Ostroumoff), in view of its fine gallop on Wednesday, in the good time of 1.25.4—last quarter 27.2—is not to be ignored.

Lana (Mr S. W. Lee) and Desire (Mr Kwok) are quite fast over a short distance and will be near at the finish. I expect to see them finish in the following order:—Topper, Rowanglen and Lana.

RACE SIX

Lyndhurst Handicap (Second Section)—1 1/4 Miles.
In this race for the Second lot of Class 6 Australian Ponies there is not much to choose from among the entries. Judging from its third placing in the Lamma Handicap (Third Section) at the last meeting, Xerxes (Mr Holgate) has a good chance of winning, but will be seriously

challenged by United Victory (Mr Noodt) which is very fit at the moment.

Treasurer which ran unplaced at the last meeting with Mr. Dai up, will be taken out by Mr Ostroumoff this afternoon and this combination will do better, probably winning.

Fiesta (Ma Chen Poo) is not bad, and I think it should give a good account of itself against the above-mentioned ponies.

RACE SEVEN

Clarence Handicap: Six Furlongs.
Australian Ponies, Class 2 will contest this event and among the entries the following should be worth watching:—Lawrence (Mr Kwok), Chesterfield (Mr Ostroumoff), Cooper (Mr Kwong), and Pay Day (Mr Renfrew).

Lawrence won the Waglan Handicap (Second Section) at the last meeting from near the 1-1/2 mile post and appears the logical choice.

Can it still, however, win whilst carrying 159 lbs and in this better class of runners? It ran very convincingly in the above race so that even at the same weight it should have a chance of winning again.

The danger will probably come from Chesterfield. This pony came third in the Des Voeux Handicap over the mile under Mr Ostroumoff and carrying 159 lbs. Then there is Cooper to be considered as it is fast over this distance and, given a good start, might cause an upset, while Pay Day is not to be neglected.

RACE EIGHT

Rednaxela Handicap (Second Section)—One Mile.
This race will be decided by Australian Ponies Class 5. Top Hat (Mr Ostroumoff) is about the best and has accordingly been allotted top weight of 158 lbs.

This pony came second in the Chester Handicap at the 8th Race Meeting over 1-1/4 miles. It will be called upon to carry 12 lbs more today and on that account alone I am going to rule it out of my reckoning.

Shun Lee (Mr Renfrew), which passed the post third in the above race (first section) has a good chance of winning. I was quite impressed with the running of Mastery in the Lamma Handicap (Second Section) at the last meeting when it won easily. As it will again be taken out by Mr Kwok it should prove dangerous.

The other ponies to watch are Hongkong, Slutz (Mr Holgate) and Autumn Leaf (Mr Liu). As an outsider Penforce (Mr Wong) is worth following as it will be carrying 135 lbs.

RACE NINE

Seymour Handicap (Second Section)—Six Furlongs.
The Second Section of Class 9 Australian Ponies will try conclusions here. Although Stirling Castle (Mr Hsu) only just managed to beat Mercury with Mr Shu up in the Suffolk Handicap (Second Section) at the Whitsum Meeting for the first position, which was contested over the above distance, at any rate, the finish should be fought out between these two ponies for the first place, with Mercury having a slight advantage. The shorter distance is also more to Speed Wheel's liking, but I cannot see it doing better than taking third. As an outsider I recommend Sharp-shooter (Mr Renfrew).

RACE TEN

Lyndhurst Handicap (Third Section)—1 1/4 Miles.
This is the last race of the first day and will be contested by Australian Ponies Class 6, Ringmer (Mr Noodt) after coming in second in the Lamma Handicap (First Section) from near the two mile post at the last meeting has been penalised by 15 lbs. As the distance this afternoon is longer, it should stand a good chance of winning.

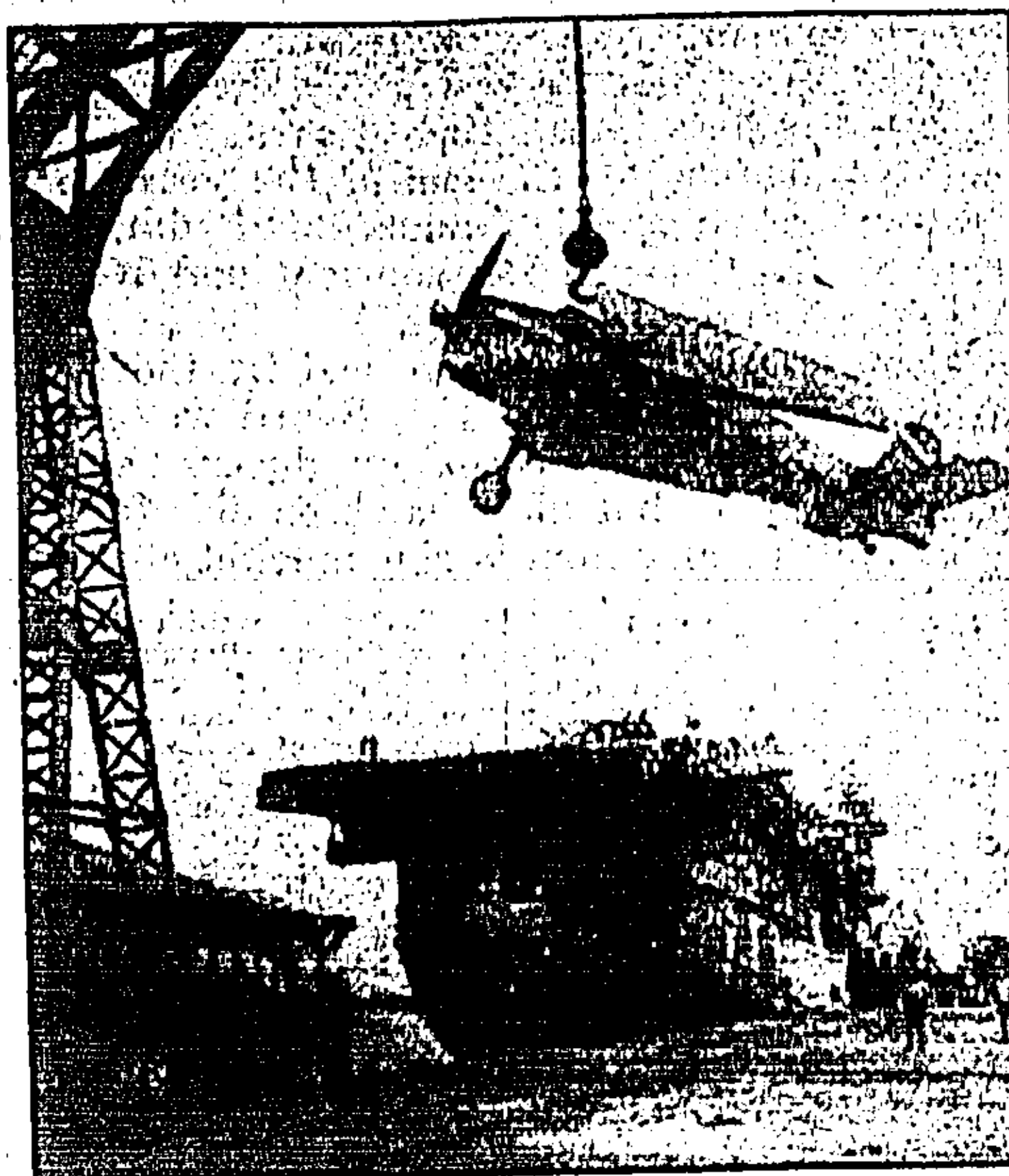
Nervous Witness (Mr Renner) was third in the above race and will prove a menace to Ringmer.

Canadian Potato will again be taken out by Mr Hsu and, although unplaced in the above race (second section), is good over this distance and has a good chance of creating an upset.

Liberation Star will be taken out by Mr Tao this afternoon and should be a contender for the first place.

The military mission charged with the training of the Greek Army, the last of 200 officers, will leave for Greece today.

Planes For Indo-China



THE French aircraft-carrier Dixmude arrived recently in Saigon to deliver planes for the hard-pressed French and Vietnamese forces. This picture shows one of the fighter planes being unloaded from the carrier. Altogether 40 American Hellcat fighters were unloaded.—AP Picture.

Drugged Girl Held Captive On Ranch

Santa Fe, New Mexico, Nov. 12.

A bitter mother today demanded the maximum penalty for a woman doctor who kidnapped her nine-year-old daughter for \$20,000 ransom, drugged the girl and held her prisoner in an abandoned ranch house for 30 hours.

FBI agents, State and city police rescued the incoherent girl and trapped Dr Nancy Campbell, 53, last night as she reached for the ransom money at the gates of the Stamm estate outside Santa Fe.

The doctor, described by friends as one of the most brilliant women obstetricians in the country, confessed to the kidnapping. She said she needed the money to clear up debts.

"I hope she receives the maximum penalty," said Mrs Stamm, mother of the kidnapped girl. "Linda was terribly scared and was tied up all the time. She says she slept on the ground in a puddle and she wasn't treated nicely. And to think that woman delivered my third baby. I only hope she never gets loose to do to anyone else what she has done to us."

HUSBAND ANGRY

When the officers found Linda, she was dishevelled and incoherent, wrapped in rags and shivering from the cold. Otherwise, she was unharmed. Doctors said she was in good shape and would be allowed out of bed this afternoon.

Mrs Stamm told newsmen her husband was very upset and wanted to beat up somebody—presumably Dr Campbell.

Dr Herbert Elbes, a friend who visited Dr Campbell in jail today, said he would ask the police to place a special guard outside her cell.

He said: "I'm afraid she will attempt to take her own life. She's definitely out of contact, talking coherently one moment and incoherently the next."

Her main worry seemed to be about the practice she had built up and what would happen to it. Hospital records showed that she had delivered the babies of some of the most prominent Santa Fe families since October, 1945.—United Press.

UK To Reduce Army Mission

Athens, Nov. 12.

The British Ambassador to Greece has notified Britain's willingness to reduce the staffs of her military, naval and air missions.

The Greek Prime Minister, M. Venizelos, asked last week that they be kept to a minimum. It is believed that the staffs will be reduced by about 10 percent.

Already the missions are operating on less than their normal strength.

The military mission charged with the training of the Greek Army, the last of 200 officers, will leave for Greece today.

America To Dump Surplus

Washington, Nov. 12.

The United States Government is getting rid of millions of dollars worth of embarrassing food surpluses—all because prices have spiralled since the Korean war.

To guarantee the price to farmers, the Government has been buying food and storing it in caves and warehouses.

But now some prices—particularly butter—have gone up so much that the Government no longer has to buy surpluses just to keep them off the market.

Instead, it is unloading much of its stocks, usually at a profit, by selling to domestic buyers. Dried milk, butter, cheese, wheat, canned milk and grain—all are disappearing from the Government's into the individual's stockpiles.

Among surplus food stocks, that of wheat is now down to 54 million bushels.

Government officials are now talking about the possibility of modifying the price-support programmes and eventually of eliminating them.

They point to many forecasts that the cost of living here will increase at least 10 per cent next spring. In that case, price supports, to guarantee farmers a fixed return, would not be required.—Reuter.

Transport To Be Tied Up

Rome, Nov. 12.

A 48-hour strike of buses and inter-urban trains in the Rome area starts on Monday as the first move in a series of local and national walk-outs scheduled for the next three days.

The "big three" labour unions, Communist and non-Communist, which claim total membership of more than 5,000,000, joined forces and called the strikes after months of negotiations with industrialists and the Ministry of Labour for wage increases.

All public transportation in Rome is to be tied up for 10 hours from midnight on Monday to 4 p.m. on Tuesday.

Industrial workers of all categories, with the exception of utilities plants, were ordered to drop tools and leave their factories, but not to leave the country.

Increased American Aid Schemes Put Forward

Washington, Nov. 12.

Economic aid to Europe should continue for at least 18 months after the Marshall Plan ends in 1952, a report submitted to President Truman by Mr Gordon Gray, his chief adviser on post-Marshall Plan foreign economic policy, recommends.

It was made public today after it had been revised to deal with the expected economic impact of the rearmament programmes on national economies.

The highlights of its sweeping proposals for increased American help for the economic recovery and rearmament of the world include:

Firstly, economic as well as military aid to Europe to continue one and a half to two and a half years after the Marshall Plan deadline in 1952.

Secondly, the lending authority of the Export-Import Import Bank to be raised from \$3,500 million to \$5,000 million.

Thirdly, proposals to provide \$1,000 million to \$2,000 million of public and private capital to develop the world's underdeveloped areas.

Fourthly, the relaxation of restrictions on spending of loans and grants by aided countries.

Fifthly, the repeal of legislation discriminating imports into the United States.

Sixthly, international control of distribution of scarce materials.

Seventhly, the establishment of a body to administer foreign economic programmes.

The report is expected to determine the foreign aid programme which President Truman will submit to the new Congress, meeting on January 3.

In a statement accompanying the report, President Truman said it should be of great value to Congress and the Administration in developing measures to further these objectives.

THE STERLING AREA

He said: "Certain of Mr Gray's recommendations call for a follow-through on the present lines of action, notably in the development of an integrated programme for the defence of the North Atlantic Treaty area and in the promotion of sound commercial and financial relationships among free nations."

"In other respects Mr Gray has recommended changes in the existing policy to meet emerging problems of our foreign economic relationships. This is particularly the case with respect to underdeveloped areas and economic development programmes."

The report states: "When it Britain has met the conditions essential to convertibility other than the accumulation of adequate gold and dollar reserves, it may be in the interests of the United States to assist Britain in proceeding the rest of the way by making available financial assistance, such as a stabilisation credit sufficient to supplement Britain's own gold and dollar reserves."

Such credit should be dependent on a reduction of trade discriminations.

UK DOLLAR POSITION

The report notes the probable improvement of the gold and dollar position of the sterling area as a whole as a result of the sale of its raw materials for rearmament purposes, but says Britain's gains in dollar reserves may be, in part, offset by a rise in short-term sterling balances held by the United States.

The report argues that the United States should extend dollar aid to Western European rearmament insofar as the costs of this exceeds the sacrifices which Western Europe can make.

Regarding what amount of aid will be required in continuation of the Marshall Plan after 1952, the report recommends: "To facilitate this required expansion of the Western European defence in accordance with joint plans, the United States should be prepared to continue supplying aid, apart from military equipment, for another three or four years beyond the present time."

"Aid to Western Europe should be planned on the basis of an overall assessment of requirements rather than of a specific project basis. It should be administered separately from aid in the form of military equipment shipped from the United States."

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Airmail service to Korea is resumed, but only can be accepted at 50 cents per half ounce.

Under the new plan, letters and parcels will be accepted on Sunday, or before 10 a.m. on any other day, registered and parcel post close at 5 p.m. at the post office. Mail is closed at 10 p.m. at the post office.

Surface Christmas mail for the under-mentioned countries will be accepted at the Post Office as follows:

Canada, letters and parcels, Nov. 14, letters, Nov. 15; letters, Nov. 16; Australia, letters and parcels, Nov. 15; letters, Nov. 16; letters, Nov. 17; letters, Nov. 18; letters, Nov. 19; letters, Nov. 20; letters, Nov. 21; letters, Nov. 22; letters, Nov. 23; letters, Nov. 24; letters, Nov. 25; letters, Nov. 26; letters, Nov. 27; letters, Nov. 28; letters, Nov. 29; letters, Nov. 30; letters, Dec. 1; letters, Dec. 2; letters, Dec. 3; letters, Dec. 4; letters, Dec. 5; letters, Dec. 6; letters, Dec. 7; letters, Dec. 8; letters, Dec. 9; letters, Dec. 10; letters, Dec. 11; letters, Dec. 12; letters, Dec. 13; letters, Dec. 14; letters, Dec. 15; letters, Dec. 16; letters, Dec. 17; letters, Dec. 18; letters, Dec. 19; letters, Dec. 20; letters, Dec. 21; letters, Dec. 22; letters, Dec. 23; letters, Dec. 24; letters, Dec. 25; letters, Dec. 26; letters, Dec. 27; letters, Dec. 28; letters, Dec. 29; letters, Dec. 30; letters, Dec. 31; letters, Jan. 1; letters, Jan. 2; letters, Jan. 3; letters, Jan. 4; 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